ATHER—PARIS: Thursday variable. 2 (64-54). Friday fair. LONDON: clear. Temp. 13-23 (55-54). Friday NNEL: Slight. ROME: Thursday clear. 6 (79-61). NEW YORK: Thursday 2. 71-13 (61-54).

NAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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353 * * PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1977 Established 1887

Troubles Exaggerated

...in Reportedly Alive, Control of Uganda

By Michael T. Kaufman

...ll, June 22 (NYT).— ...is alive and in control ..., and while there is ...h uncertainty about ... happened in the coun... last week, there were ...dications that earlier ...f widespread disorder ...g refugees were exag...

...er from the New York ...on WWRL, who has ...ng Uganda for the last ...ks with an invited American blacks, said ... spoke with Field ...min by phone yester... ...at he told her he was ...e and was enjoying ...he reporter, June Tay...

...r Keeps ...rol of Key ...li Union

...V, June 22 (AP).—The ...y has retained control ... powerful Histadrut ...ration and vowed to ...rvative Prime Minister Begin's capitalist pol... strikes and the federa... considerable economic ...

...ns based on a third of ...cast yesterday in the ... election of delegates ...g convention indicated ...porters would win 52 ...f the 1,501 seats, sup... Mr. Begin's Likud bloc ... 30 per cent, the new ... Movement for Change ... 7 to 8 per cent and ...ould be divided among ...ll parties.

... predicted percentage ... of more than 6 per... ...oints from its show... Histadrut's 1973 elec... ...he Likud's was 7 per... ...nts higher. The switch ...ufficient to give the ...es control, but it was ...arning, after Labor's ...eral election defeat, of ...efection among those ... the hard core of its ...uring its 29 years in ...

...t Names Objective

...alem, Foreign Minister ...an said today that Is... objective should be to ...od of coexistence with ...g under occupation and ...nands for a full retreat ...red Arab territory.

... to Foreign Ministry ... the day after taking ... Dayan said that he ... is post from Mr. Begin ... agreed with him that ... Bank of the Jordan ...id not be divided.

...ting on the Histadrut ...n, an expert on Israel ...; its equivalent would ...ger of a huge trade ...anization, the Chase ... Bank, General Motors ...can Telephone & Tele...

...leration's 1.4 million ...nclude 90 per cent of ...laried workers, and it ...ore than a quarter of ...ry's economy through ...rs' companies" it owns. ...ese are the country's ...surance company, its ...rgest bank and its ...el mill.

...an a third of Israel's ... persons live in homes ...he Histadrut's housing ...and its health insur... ...am provides free medi... ...o most Israelis.

...leader Yitzhak Ben... ...aid in a telephone in... ...ter the voting trend was ...d that "the Histadrut ...with mass actions" and ...conomic might against ...government's capitalist ...

...rin is pledged to curb ...d on Page 2, Col. 2)

...it Creates ...lon Violence

...A, June 22 (Reuters).— ...ish Premier Bulent Ece... ...an energetic start in of... ..., setting up a govern... ...mittee to halt political ...and firing the contro... ...ad of Turkish Radio and ... (TRT).

...amed Deputy Premier ...yuboglu to head the ...e, which also includes ...sters of justice, interior, ... and youth.

...pcial Democratic Premier, ...d yesterday, also told ...f Saban Karatas he had his post in accordance ...administrative court de... ...nored by the previous ...nt of Premier Suleyman



Associated Press.

RAMBOUILLET ACCORDS—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing signing the agreements reached in two days of talks at the Château de Rambouillet. Behind them are Soviet Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and French Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

Stress Détente, Differences

Brezhnev, Giscard Sign Accords

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 22 (IHT).—France and the Soviet Union today signed accords on détente and cooperation after three days of discussions in which the two nations stressed their differences as much as their agreements.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, ending his first post-Helsinki visit to the West, left for home after signing documents stating that détente depended on a respect for human rights in all nations and a restraint on political interference "in all the regions of the world."

Mr. Brezhnev arrived in Moscow later today.

The two countries signed a separate agreement on nuclear-arms proliferation in which they opposed the export of nuclear technology that could be used to produce A-weapons.

Signing the accords in nearby Rambouillet with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Brezhnev called the three days of talks "useful and necessary," words that underlined the frank, if not overly cordial, atmosphere of the sessions.

Commitment to Détente

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the talks had allowed the two nations to reaffirm a commitment to détente "at a time when it is being questioned."

In the agreement on détente, both nations recognized that "the situation has improved in Europe" since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act two years ago, and pledged themselves to apply "all its provisions." They issued a common call that the Belgrade meeting lead to the "concrete application" of the Helsinki final act.

In all, the two nations signed six agreements—statements on détente, nonproliferation, general politics, economic cooperation and separate accords on cooperation in transportation and chemistry.

For Mr. Brezhnev, this trip was a time to reaffirm his policy of détente despite recent difficulties. The Soviet Union has been criticized for violations of human rights since the Helsinki meeting, for its role in Africa and for the slow start of the Belgrade conference this month. And there have been problems in getting the SALT-2 talks going with the Carter administration.

Some of these problems contributed to the subdued tone of this meeting, the highly unusual police security and various anti-Soviet meetings and demonstrations in Paris during Mr. Brezhnev's visit.

The documents signed today underlined the "differences in conception and organization" of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

In First Quarter of 1977

U.S. Current Account Shows Record $4.32-Billion Deficit

WASHINGTON, June 22 (IHT).—The United States registered a record deficit of $4.32 billion in its current account balance of payments in the first quarter of this year, the Commerce Department said today.

Projected at an annual rate, the deficit would be more than $17 billion.

Two weeks ago, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal estimated that the deficit this year would be $10 billion to $12 billion.

Announcing the deficit today, the Commerce Department said the shortfall was entirely due to a wider deficit in merchandise trade in the quarter—$6.98 billion, compared with $3.57 billion in the fourth quarter of last year.

Trade, Services

The current account comprises merchandise trade and services and transfers such as pension payments by the U.S. government to Americans living abroad and receipts from U.S. investments overseas.

The $4.32-billion deficit compares with a deficit of $1.36 billion in the fourth quarter of last year and a total shortfall for last year of $1.32 billion.

The record for a quarterly deficit had been $2.83 billion, registered in the first three months of 1972, a Commerce Department spokesman said.

In blaming the increased deficit in merchandise trade for the record current account shortfall, the Commerce Department noted that it had been caused by an increase in the cost of imported fuel and the amount imported.

The administration has said the U.S. fuel bill this year may reach $43 billion, compared with $37 billion last year and $5 billion in 1972, prior to the quadrupling of crude oil prices.

Passenger Savings May Result

U.S., Britain Reach New Air Accord

LONDON, June 22 (AP).—Cheaper transatlantic plane fares should result from the new U.S.-British air agreement that was initialed today, averting a cutoff in services between the two countries, officials said.

Spokesmen for both sides said ticket buyers will benefit as a result of new measures to control the number of airliner seats now going empty—currently averaging about 40 per cent—but neither would give a specific estimate of consumer savings.

Several new markets for the airlines of both countries are opened up in the accord, which was reached after a year of stalemate.

Deep differences—largely over free enterprise vs. controls—persist. The old agreement was so near its expiration time—last midnight, Washington time—that Trans World Airlines flights arriving from Los Angeles and Boston circled London's Heathrow Airport while waiting to learn whether they could land. TWA would have used Paris as an alternative link with London if the talks on a new pact broke down.

Threat Abated

The threat of what Prime Minister James Callaghan called an "unthinkable" rupture in services abated yesterday after Pan American, Trans World, British Airways and National Airlines had assigned staff aides to set up roundabout alternatives to direct flights.

British politicians and newspapers claimed a "victory" over changing routes, measures to limit excess seating capacity, restricting Britain's competition to a single U.S. carrier at a number of second-rank U.S. airports and surrender of some American onward routes from London into Europe and from Hong Kong into Asia.

But U.S. sources said the United States gained as much as it gave away, pulling in a few new routes and achieving much greater flexibility on others.

"We both won," the chief U.S. negotiator, Alan Boyd, said. "Our airlines won and the public won. We think it's a fair deal."

British Trade Secretary Edmund Dell said the pact—expected to be ready for signing by late next month after more talks on details in Bermuda—should improve Britain's one-third share of the £500-million ($850-million) air market between the two countries.

But he refused to say by how much. "The most we want to claim is that this gives British airlines a chance to fight for a growing share of a growing market," he said.

Last year the United States earned £220 million on North Atlantic routes to London against only £161 million for Britain. But the United States earned a total of £330 million on all services between the two countries or linked territories against only £166 million by Britain.

"They were the toughest negotiations I've ever been in," said Mr. Boyd. Asked whether the United States was bluffing when Transportation Secretary Brock Adams foresaw a cutoff in services, the envoy, who held the same job under former President Lyndon Johnson, replied: "I'll never tell."

Although many details remain to be worked out between the two parties and implemented within each country, here is roughly who won what:

• British Caledonian Airways got exclusive rights to the Hous- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

ILO Session's Final Report Rejected by U.S. Delegation

GENEVA, June 22 (UPI).—The United States, which has threatened to quit the International Labor Organization in November, disassociated itself today from a final report at the closing session of the ILO's general conference.

U.S. government delegate Daniel Horowitz deplored the failure of the conference to amend ILO rules so that political resolutions no longer could reach the conference floor without prior investigation.

Because the final report of the ILO Structure Committee did not include the amendment, Mr. Horowitz said, the report could not be supported by the United States.

He did not indicate whether Washington would act on its notice, given in 1975, that it might leave the organization in November, after the mandatory two-year period of warning had expired.

'Tragic Failure'

He said, however, that this year's session had been "a tragic failure," in that it continued to be involved in extraneous political issues which belong in the UN General Assembly in New York.

Charles Smith, on behalf of the U.S. employers group, expressed sadness over what he called the "lack of progress" at the three-week session.

Mr. Smith told the 130 participating nations that the conference had made "no progress towards strengthening ILO principles . . . to look after the interests of the working people in the world."

ILO and U.S. officials said that President Carter will have to decide whether the United States will withdraw.

A U.S. pullout would seriously threaten the future of the organization, because Washington contributes one-fourth of its budget.

Conference officials hinted that, if the United States walks out, Canada, Japan and West Germany might reassess their positions in the ILO.

U.S. worker delegate Irving Brown said that he feared that this year's conference had "badly weakened the ILO and badly damaged its machinery, perhaps beyond repair."

As Basque Victim Is Found Dead

Suarez, Spanish Communist Chief Confer

MADRID, June 22 (UPI).—Premier Adolfo Suarez met today with Spanish Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo. It was the Premier's first meeting with Mr. Carrillo and the first time in more than 40 years that a head of the Spanish government has received a leader of Spain's Communist party.

After the one-hour meeting at Moncola Palace, they said that they had discussed the general political situation that has existed since last week's general elections. "There was agreement on some points," Mr. Carillo, an exile under the Franco regime, said.

In Bilbao, meanwhile, police reported tonight that they had found the body of Javier de Ybarra y Berge, an industrialist who was kidnapped last May 20 by the ETA Basque guerrilla group. The body of the 63-year-old victim was found in a mountainous area of the Basque region where the search had begun Monday. The hunt was begun following reports that the guerrillas had slain him after a deadline for the payment of a $15-million ransom had passed.

It was the second time in two years that Basque guerrillas have executed a hostage. In April, 1976, the body of industrialist Angel Berazadi was found with a bullet in its head.

Mr. Ybarra, chairman of the board of Babcox-Wilcox Engineering Industries, served as mayor of Bilbao from 1963 to 1969. He also ran one of the city's two newspapers. The ETA group, which uses kidnapping to finance its operations, announced that it will continue the "armed struggle" for Basque independence despite the democratization that has taken place since the death of Franco.

Mr. Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center won the most seats in the new democratic Cortes (parliament) and he has been conferring with political leaders this week before forming a new government.

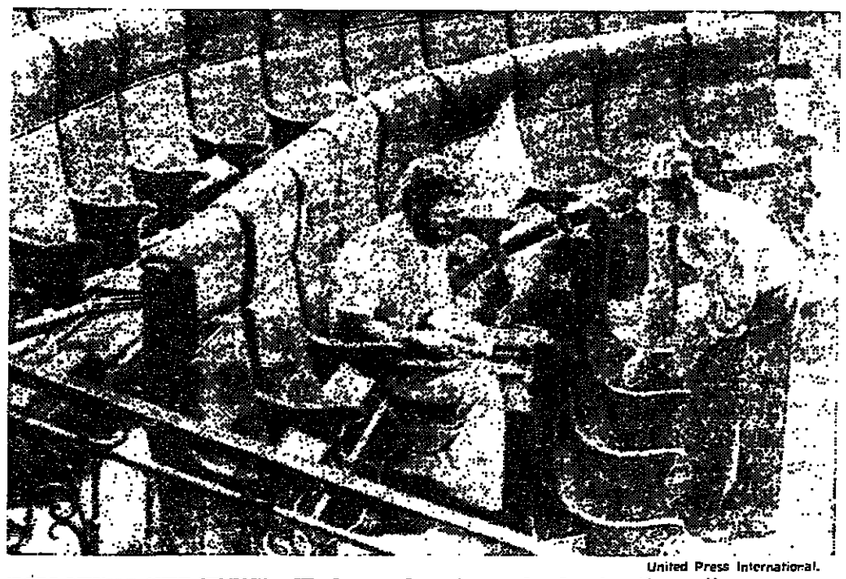
Mr. Carrillo was elected as a Cortes deputy from Madrid but his party captured only 19 seats in the Chamber of Deputies—a distant third after the 166 deputies for Mr. Suarez's alliance and 118 for the Socialist Workers' party.

Until today, Mr. Suarez had refused to meet with any Communist.

Lockheed Is Cleared In W. German Report

BONN, June 22 (AP).—A committee investigating the Lockheed affair said in an interim report today that it has found no evidence of payoffs in West Germany.

The committee arrived at the interim result that, according to documents checked thus far, "Lockheed did not directly or indirectly pay money to persons or parties in the Federal Republic to further the sale of their products," a Justice Ministry spokesman said.



United Press International.

FOLLOWING THE TREND—Workmen changing and enlarging the seating arrangement in the Spanish Cortes to accommodate newly elected deputies and senators for legislative sessions which will open next month. The newly elected body will be Spain's first democratically elected parliament since the Republic in 1936.

The Worsening Plight of Vietnamese Refugees in Southeast Asia

Ignored at Sea, Refused Entry By Navy, Immigration Officials

By Henry Kamm

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (NYT).—Boatloads of Vietnamese refugees are landing along the east coast of Malaysia almost every day, but the number pushed back out to sea by police, navy and immigration authorities will never be known.

Six hundred were given shelter last month in the largest monthly total since the flow began last year.

Thirty-three refugees were reported to have drowned a few days ago off the coast of Sabah, a Malaysian island state in northern Borneo, when their boat struck a rock as it headed for the Philippines after they had been refused entry on Sabah, and earlier in Sarawak, a neighboring Malaysian state. Four persons survived. Accounts are multiplying of refugees who move from country to country in Southeast Asia, who are rejected at eight or nine ports along Malaysia's long coastline until they scuttle their boats and are allowed to land. The immigration runs counter to expectations that Vietnam would become as airtight as the North once Hanoi won control of the country.

As the flow increases, the attitudes of the countries where the boats run ashore are hardening.

Little Obligation

Asian countries, no matter how much they may have profited during the war in Indochina, feel little obligation to help the refugees to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand or the Philippines. They feel it is up to the large Western powers, especially the United States, to provide new homes. At most, and increasingly unwillingly, they will provide temporary haven.

International officials and diplomats are concerned that unless the principal countries that receive refugees in the West increase and accelerate their intake, there will be many more deaths among the refugees and more misery in their camps and on their boats.

The refugees wait in virtual isolation for officials from the U.S., French, Australian or Canadian Embassies, or from the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, to tell them that an end is near.

The United States has been caught, more than two years after the war, as unprepared for the continued escape of people from Indochina as countries that were less vitally linked with Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in the past. Washington has no effective program to cope with the thousands that have fled this year.

Original U.S. Program

After the original refugee program took in 130,000 persons following the Indochina war, Congress grudgingly granted authority for another 11,000. It did so on assurance from the administration of former President Gerald Ford that this would be the final request for admittance of Indochina refugees.

"Then the boats started arriving," a U.S. official said. Unwilling to go back to Congress because of earlier assurances of an end to special immigration privileges for people from Indochina, the Ford administration put into effect in March, 1976, a program under which 100 "boat people"—Vietnamese who escape in what is still the only way possible—would be granted entry every month. This would fall under the "conditional entry program" for refugees, such as Soviet Jews, from all Communist countries.

Those chosen must have close relatives in the United States, have been trained in the United States during the war or have worked closely with U.S. forces or agencies. Their families are allowed to accompany them, but under a nonprivileged immigration status that causes long delays.

At the moment, family members whose applications were made before last Nov. 15 are eligible to accompany their relatives. This date will not change before Sept. 30, if then. But the heavy flow of refugees started this year.

As a result, the government of Malaysia is now sheltering, in a number of scattered camps, more than 2,000 refugees. Most arrived this year, and so far this year only 75 have left for the United States—with 48 due to leave this week. The record of the other refugee-receiving countries is similarly low. In Thailand, the government's sentiments are similar. About 2,300 "boat people" have arrived and more are arriving. In the Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

Cuba Would Help 'Front-Line' in Africa

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 22 (AP).—Cuba is ready to give military assistance to "front-line" states and black nationalist liberation movements in southern Africa, Cuban Foreign Minister Isodoro Malmierca said today.

In Lusaka to deliver a special message to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda from Premier Fidel Castro, Mr. Malmierca said that if Zambia, Botswana, Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania asked, his country would supply aid that included personnel, instructors and economists.

'Good Fence' Policy Unites Israelis, Lebanese Christians

By William Tuohy

METULLA, Israel, June 22.—The comely waitress in the Arazim Hotel here in Israel's northernmost town has dark hair, dark eyes and classic Semitic features, very much like the Sephardic Israeli girls of Spanish and Portuguese descent.

But Jacqueline Hajj, 22, is a Maronite Christian from Lebanon who has been working and living here most of the time for the last six months.

Miss Hajj's commuting across the once-sealed border reflects the relationship that has developed between Israel and the Christian enclave in southern Lebanon since the civil war in Lebanon.

The enclave actually is made up of three separate areas along the northern Israeli border, comprising about 22,000 Christians and 10,000 Moslems who are seeking to avoid Palestinian domination.

Since the enclaves are virtually cut off from the Christian heartland around Beirut, they have turned to Israel for help. Israel has responded with its "Good Fence" policy—opening the border gates in three locations to the Lebanese.



Associated Press.

THE GOOD FENCE—An Israeli soldier opens a gate at the border, near Metulla, to let Lebanese Christians in with a comrade wounded in the fighting in the north.

Israelis Called Friends

"We have found that it is the Israelis who are our friends," Miss Hajj said as she served a visitor a cup of sweet Turkish coffee. "It is the Palestinians who are trying to kill us. I feel much safer here in Metulla than in my home in Kleia, across the border."

She taught at an American nursery school in Beirut, but fled the capital during last year's civil war to stay with her mother in Kleia. When the random shooting began again there, she decided to spend the nights at the Metulla hotel where she works.

After a period of quiet, Kleia is again experiencing random shelling from the Palestinian positions at Khaim, Nabatiyet and the old Crusader castle at Beaufort on the Litani River.

In recent days, several Lebanese have been killed and many more wounded in the exchange of rifle and artillery fire. The wounded are quickly admitted into Israel, where they are treated here at the camp, surrounded by a peach orchard, and then helicoptered to bigger hospitals in Haifa.

In the 1 1/2 years since the Good Fence policy began, the Christian enclaves have come to depend on Israel for water, which was cut off by the Palestinians, as well as medical aid, fuel, food and jobs. Hundreds of Lebanese now work daily in Israel in factories, on farms or construction jobs. Farmers in the enclave send their tobacco and other crops to Israeli markets.

Crossing of Border

The Lebanese working in Israel line up their cars along the border fence. They cross the border on foot and can then use other Lebanese cars with special Israeli license plates to drive deeper into Israel, if given permission. Where the border had been sealed for 29 years, Lebanese women now line up outside a water pipe outlet, filling large cans, and then trudge back to their villages, the water perched on their heads.

The Israeli officials and Lebanese crossing the border stress the humanitarian nature of the aid, but foreign observers said that the aid includes military hardware as well, mostly arms and ammunition.

The commander of the Lebanese forces in the Christian enclaves is Maj. Saad Haddad, 39, who dresses in regulation Lebanese Army fatigues but carries the latest Israeli-made Galil assault rifle.

Based in Kleia, Maj. Haddad crosses the border several times a week to supervise the Lebanese coming into Israel and to confer with Israeli officials. He is virulently anti-Palestinian and, like the Israelis, refers to them as "the terrorists."

"The terrorists are trying to wipe us out," he said on a recent trip to the Metulla camp. "We are the legally constituted authority in Lebanon, and as such we don't shoot first at the terrorists. We observe them and know their positions. But from time to time, they begin shooting at us with artillery or missiles. So we have to return their fire. But we do not initiate military operations against them."

Maj. Haddad estimated that there are about 5,000 armed Palestinians in south Lebanon, but he said that numbers are not relevant because they could quickly reinforce their ranks with Palestinians from central Lebanon.

"They thought for a while that they could push us Lebanese into the sea, but we are hopeful that they will not be able to do it. We have the will to defend ourselves. And we will fight very well, because we know that they will wipe out our villages, kill our children and women and not leave anybody alive," the major said.

But most observers believe the Israelis would not allow the Christian Lebanese in the enclave to be slaughtered.

"This is a very delicate situation," said a senior Israeli official. "It is to our advantage to keep a buffer zone between us and either the Palestinians or Syrians in Lebanon.

"We are serious about protecting the Christian enclaves. We know what it means to be surrounded by a sea of Moslems," the new Prime Minister, Menahem Begin, said during his campaign. He added that Israel had a moral obligation to protect the Christians in the enclaves in south Lebanon. "I think that statement speaks for itself," he added.

© Los Angeles Times.

Jordan Proposes West Bank State In a Federation

CAIRO, June 22 (UPI).—Jordan has proposed to the Palestine Liberation Organization that an autonomous West Bank Palestinian state be created that would form part of a federated Jordanian kingdom.

Jordanian Premier Mudar Badran, in an interview published today, did not say how the Palestinians reacted, but he said that it was a revival of a plan suggested by Jordan in 1972.

It was rejected then by the PLO, leading to a crisis between Egypt and Jordan that caused Cairo to sever relations with Amman.

Mr. Badran told the Middle East News Agency that the plan calls for:

- Separate local governments and parliaments for the West Bank and the East Bank, which is now Jordan.
- A governor for each region.
- A federal government, presumably in Amman, that would be in charge of foreign affairs, defense, finance and economy, education and planning.

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Big Israel Union Backs Labor, Vows to Fight Begin Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

strikes, promote free enterprise, cut government subsidies and foster "controlled unemployment" to reduce the 38-per-cent inflation rate.

The Histadrut "could start strikes and demonstrations on political issues, cloaked in economic phraseology," said a Likud member of the Knesset, Zalman Shoval.

TV Discussion

Union leader Yeruham Meshel in a television discussion accused Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich, an industrialist, of pursuing a destructive economic policy. Mr. Ehrlich replied that Mr. Meshel was trying to make "political capital" of the federation election.

"Our struggle will be on economic and social issues," Mr. Meshel said.

In his remarks to the Foreign Ministry employees Mr. Dayan left open the possibility of a future compromise on the captured Arab lands. He said that Israelis should discuss the question of withdrawal only after the Arabs are ready to accept a partial Israeli pullback.

"There is a national consensus not to return to the lines of 1967," Mr. Dayan said, "and that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip should not be annexed to an Arab country." His remarks were reported by a ministry employee who attended.

Dayan Interviewed

Mr. Dayan, meanwhile, told U.S. television interviewer Barbara Walters that Mr. Begin "would not have asked me to be foreign minister unless he wanted me to negotiate with the Arabs.

"This is the most important thing facing Israel now—our relations with the Arabs—and I accepted the job."

Asked if the West Bank, which Mr. Begin has described as "liberated land of Israel," was open to negotiations, Mr. Dayan replied: "Absolutely. The West Bank is open for negotiations like any other of the territories, absolutely."

But in the past, he said, the Arabs have always rejected Israeli proposals on the West Bank, which Israel captured in the 1967 war, and Israel rejects the Arab demand for full withdrawal to the pre-1967 borders.

Hussein, Assad Talk of Tensions

DAMASCUS, June 22 (AP).—Jordan's King Hussein visited Damascus today for talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Their meeting occurred at a time of increasing Arab apprehension about the new government of Menahem Begin in Israel. The Kuwait newspaper Al Siyassah reported yesterday that both Syria and Jordan had put their frontier forces on maximum alert for the first time since the 1973 Mideast war.

Damascus radio, announcing King Hussein's arrival, said the two leaders would discuss "recent developments." Sources here said they would coordinate foreign policy and review current Arab affairs in light of what is considered a hawkish Israeli government.

U.S. Citizen Foreign Medical Students

Application materials are available for U.S. citizen foreign medical students wishing to be identified by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare as eligible for possible transfer to U.S. medical schools under the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-484).

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS ARE:

1) U.S. citizenship before October 12, 1976; 2) enrollment in a foreign medical school before October 12, 1976; 3) successful completion of 2 years of study in a foreign medical school; 4) successful completion of Part I of the National Board of Medical Examiners' Examination. Completed applications must be postmarked no later than August 1, 1977. Application materials will be available from and must be mailed to:

International Programs Staff, Division of Medicine,
Bureau of Health Manpower, Center Building,
3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782, U.S.A.

Preventive Arrests Proposed

Italy Is Seeking More Power for Its Police

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, June 22 (NYT).—With violence increasing, the Italian government is moving to restrict the rights of suspects by proposing that the police be allowed to question them without the presence of their lawyers.

Moreover, the governing Christian Democrats, backed by police officials, are asking for the right to make "preventive arrests" that would allow police to stop anyone believed to be planning a crime against the state and hold him incommunicado for 48 hours.

The proposals, which would need Parliament's approval, have been put forward to the other political parties, including the Communists. They are among issues being discussed by the Christian Democrats and other parties in an effort to agree on a limited joint program to deal with crucial issues.

The Communists, who opposed such measures in the past, appear to be supporting an extension of police powers. Although the Communists argue that they represent a party of law and order, they fear that leftist extremists are damaging the party's chances and image.

"If the left goes along with these proposals, as now seems likely, it will mark a severe blow to due process and civil rights," said Prof. Federico Mancini, a Socialist member of the Judicial Council of Magistrates. "These involve dangerous powers which could be misused."

Laws Revamped

In pushing for the right to question without the presence of lawyers, police officials said that they too often lose what one of them called "the good moment" for interrogation—immediately after arrest. Besides, the police said, they often have trouble finding a lawyer willing to rush in to help the suspect.

Between 1971 and 1974, Italy's judicial laws underwent a major change to limit powers that the police had during the Fascist era. Under one change, for example, a suspect could be questioned only by a judge, although the suspect's lawyer could be present. But after 1974, the law was changed to allow the police to carry out the questioning. In theory, they could do so only in the presence of the suspect's lawyer. Some defendants, however, claimed that they were denied the right to call their lawyers and were induced to make "spontaneous" statements shortly after their arrest.

Some police officials said they would be willing to forgo the use in a trial of confessions given during lawyer-free interrogation. But, some legal experts noted, police who were present during the questioning could testify on what was said.

French Schooling Is Quebec Issue

OTTAWA, June 22 (NYT).—The federal government took strong issue yesterday with a proposal by the separatist government of Quebec to force virtually all children in that province into French-speaking schools, regardless of their backgrounds.

Responding to fears of the English-speaking minority in the overwhelmingly French-speaking province, the federal statement pleaded for national acceptance of equal language rights for both communities. Members of each group must be able to function fully in their mother tongue if the country is to remain one nation, the statement declared.

The document was issued by Secretary of State John Roberts, who is in charge of cultural affairs, with a preface by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

2d Republic Of Spain Quits

MADRID, June 22 (Reuters).—The last remnants of the Second Spanish Republic, defeated by the forces of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco in 1939, faded into history yesterday when the last president in exile, Jose Maldonado, announced its dissolution in Paris.

The Second Republic was proclaimed on April 14, 1931, after King Juan Carlos's grandfather, the late King Alfonso XIII, fled the country when monarchist candidates were defeated in municipal elections.

The republican leaders themselves fled in March, 1939, with the victory of Franco's forces.

Fire Bombs Thrown At 6 Valencia Banks

VALENCIA, Spain, June 22 (Reuters).—Fire bombs were hurled at banks in this eastern Spanish city last night, causing some damage but no injuries, the police said.

At least six banks were attacked within a few minutes of each other and an anonymous telephone caller told a newspaper that the blasts were the work of an anarchist-led prisoners' organization.

Roaming Viet Refugees Find Acceptance Shrinking in Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

Philippines, it is 1,000; in Singapore, about 100; in Indonesia, more than 400, and in Hong Kong, 200.

Each for its own reasons—eagerness to avoid complications in budding relationships with Hanoi, sensitiveness to existing communal problems between ethnic groups within the country, fear of becoming identified as a haven for refugees, anxiety that the refugees might contain a Communist fifth column—the unwilling hosts fear that the Vietnamese might stay because no one wants them.

Officials generally agree that the procedures tend to be too pedantic and cumbersome, especially in the case of the United States, and that all recipient countries should make the decision to admit greater numbers quickly. If they do not, it is feared that attitudes that now seem hard-hearted will become systematically cruel.

Sea Rules Neglected

Already, in maritime circles, there is discussion of the increasing neglect of the fundamental rule of the sea that passing ships must stop to rescue people from vessels in trouble. But from Japan to Singapore, governments have taken punitive attitudes against companies whose ships try to put ashore refugees they have picked up.

According to maritime sources and refugee accounts, distress signals are ignored to avoid difficulties in the next port. In a not untypical account, four young men in an overcrowded refugee camp in Kuantan said that they had left Vung Tau, near Saigon, on Dec. 15, with four other men in a boat. They arrived in Malaysia on Dec. 20 and were driven off; they reached Singapore on Dec. 23 and were driven off.

Next they were chased away from Indonesia, where they had spent five days fishing—their trade—and selling their catch to islanders. They went back to Singapore but were driven off again. They caught and sold fish for a few days to islanders off Malaysia and set out for Thailand.

Their boat broke up off Kuantan, and they swam 13 hours, catching their breath occasionally by holding onto fishnets attached to buoys. Four never reached the shore. The survivors were detained in jail for four weeks before being freed to spend their indefinite waiting period in the Kuantan refugee camp at a police station. A total of 117 Vietnamese, including many children, are confined in the barracks and lockup, which is under constant guard. Outsiders are not allowed to enter. Some detainees have been there for a year.

Wage Talks Called Off

Portugal Socialists Conden Communist Union's Activiti

LISBON, June 22 (UPI).—Portugal's minority Socialist government today took the offensive against Communist labor unions, severing "social contract" talks after failing to head off demonstrations and a one-day strike by farm workers.

"The Intersindical [the pro-Communist national labor federation] would not call off the demonstrations," a government statement said. "We could not see trying to obtain an accord with them while this kind of demonstration and social pressure was going on."

The statement, published in morning newspapers before the union "program for struggle" was to begin, repeated government warnings against what it called "anti-democratic" objective the Communist unions.

Labor Minister Maldonad neiha said on television Communist "orchestrati violence" among farm wo was an overall attack "on c cratic power."

Unsuccessful Campaign

The broadside occurred what labor sources have sai an unsuccessful campaign b Socialists and other forc loosen the Communist gri the main industrial unions.

Premier Mario Soares—wh excluded the Communists government for the first since the 1974 military coup ed the rightist dictatorship made it known he is conc that a possible wave of Co nist-backed strikes could fi cripple the battered econon

Unemployment is now per cent and annual inf twice that.

The demonstrations were nounced a month ago as ti cial contract talks opened. government refused Intersi demands for a moratorium ing the talks, on a retur illegally seized farms an worker-run companies to owners.

"Cancellation of the d strations would depend on si sion of returning land and ing back factories," the sindical said today. It calle Goncalha's remarks an "un fied attack" on the federat

The demonstrations, the l of which was scheduled for tral Lisbon, were called to p government austerity mea including a 15-per-cent ceili overall raises and what the sindical says is a go-slow on contract negotiations.

Although the "wave" of s some Socialist leaders have dicted has yet to mater there have been walkouts i portant sectors, most recen week-old garbage coll strike that has piled more 3,500 tons of trash on l streets.

The garbagemen want monthly salary raised from escudos ($35) to 7,800 es ($195).

U.S., U.K. Reach Agreement On Transatlantic Air Service

(Continued from Page 1)

ton-London run for three years—after which it can be joined by a U.S. competitor—and permission to enter the Atlanta-London market after three years.

- British Airways gained routes to San Francisco and Seattle and the option of flying between London and Dallas-Fort Worth after three years.
- U.S. carriers got three years of exclusivity on Atlanta-London and Dallas-Fort Worth-London routes and permission for another exclusive gateway when that time is up.
- The British got a New York-Manchester route and the Americans a direct Anchorage-London link.

Assigning such rights under the agreement does not necessarily mean that services on any particular route will start soon, if ever. The airlines will first study the feasibility and in some cases government regulatory boards will judge airline applications for routes.

- British-owned Cathay Pacific gets a new route connecting its Hong Kong base with Guam, Honolulu and the U.S. West Coast via Tokyo. Some sources said this could be worth big money to the small airline, but others disagree. For coastal stops Cathay gets to choose two per season between Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle.
- The United States gained a new route to Singapore via Hong Kong, expected to be profitably taken up soon by Pan American.
- The United States gave up rights to several of its less profitable onward links—some of them unavailable anyway—between London and European points and Hong Kong and Asian countries, including: Copenhagen, Moscow, Riga, Helsinki, Macao, China, Seoul, Rangoon, Manila and cities in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Japan Cholera Wanes

TOKYO, June 22 (UPI).—Authorities said today that the cholera epidemic that swept Arida city in southwest Japan has passed its peak, with no new cases reported since last night.

Amin Called Alive, Well

(Continued from Page 1)

ing that there had been some shooting on Saturday at Entebbe, where Marshal Amin lives. There was some support for the assassination attempt in the highly unusual claims of presidential aides who insisted that Marshal Amin had disappeared and the equally unusual lack of any mention of the President on the Uganda radio for more than two days.

Yet Miss Taylor, the radio reporter, said that she had been unaware of any problems until she was called yesterday by a U.S. newsman from Ethiopia. She said she then asked about Marshal Amin's whereabouts. Officials told her that Marshal Amin was safe and several minutes later the President called her at her hotel.

"He was very jovial and gave me the impression he was enjoying himself with his wife, Sarah," said Miss Taylor. Several weeks ago Marshal Amin announced that he planned to go on a belated honeymoon. Miss Taylor said that she had been promised a face-to-face interview with Marshal Amin tomorrow.

Mass Grave Said Opened in Dutch War Crimes Case

MOSCOW, June 22 (Reuters).—Dutch investigators have dug up a wartime mass grave in the Soviet Ukraine and found the bleached remains of more than 120 persons, informed sources said today.

The investigators—a lawyer and two senior detectives—are probing charges against Pieter Menten, 78, a wealthy art collector on trial in Amsterdam.

Mr. Menten is accused of having ordered a massacre in the village of Urich in the summer of 1941. At his trial, which has been adjourned until Aug. 25, Mr. Menten has denied the charges. He told the court he acted only as an interpreter for an occupying Nazi unit.

The mass grave was opened on Monday, the sources said. Investigators found the skulls of 24 adults and 20 children. Loose bones, bleached white with age, indicated that 20 to 30 more bodies also were buried there. The exhumation revealed several skulls with bullet holes.

Witnesses at the Dutch trial testified that they saw Mr. Menten in a German uniform at the shootings in Urich and the neighboring village of Podgorodtsy, apparently giving orders. The villages belonged to Poland in 1939.

Airline Strike Ends

TOKYO, June 22 (AP).—Striking Japan Air Lines flight engineers and stewardesses said today they would accept a management offer and return to work.

Brezhnev Quits Paris

(Continued from Page

the societies of France an Soviet Union. But they that Franco-Soviet relation the years have been a mix détente despite the differen

In the general declaratio two nations called for an foreign intervention in and urged a Middle East tion that guaranteed peac "all nations, including Isra side secure and recognized tiers."

The two nations supporte eral disarmament, and agreed to "consider with in Soviet proposals to prohib "weapons of mass destruct

In the separate economic ment, France and the Union said that their ecc exchanges will have doubl tween 1975 and 1980, and a goal of tripling them by 1

Questioned about Mr. nev's general appearance the talks, French source that he had been very " and that in the negotiati had "been tough and done

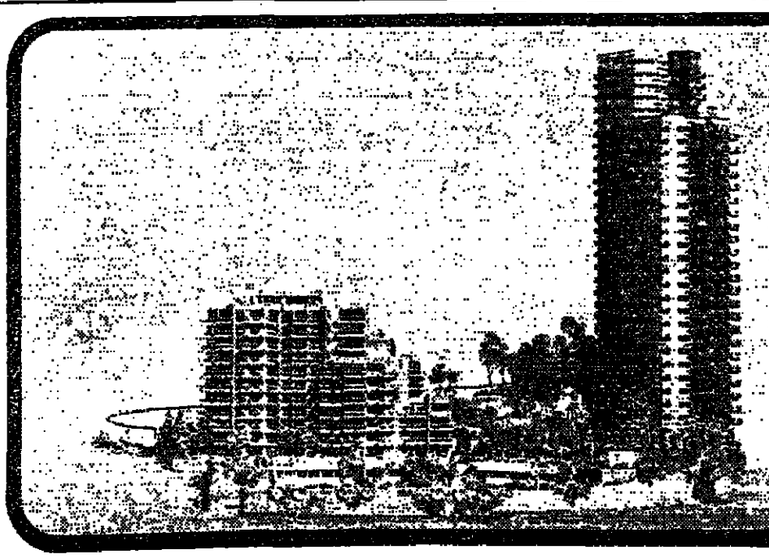
Soviet Dissider Say Restrictio Shrink Aid Fu

MOSCOW, June 22 (U An international fund set 1974 by writer Alexander nitsyn to aid imprisoned dents and their families ing up because of tight tions on money sent from dissidents said today.

The fund has broug almost $400,000 but auth cracked down on the fl foreign financial suppor year, the dissidents said.

The dissidents were hesi disclose how much mon left, saying only that it w very much."

Tatyana Khodorovich, h the fund, appealed to "a sons interested in the def human rights" to try t public support for easing tions on the fund.



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eman Imprisoned in California

tchell Enters Jail, Saying: ce to Be Back in Alabama'

By Harry F. Rosenthal

TGOMERY, Ala., June 22 Saying "It's nice to be Alabama," John Mitchell ered today as a prisoner federal justice system he n as U.S. attorney general. the 25th man sent to jail atergate crimes and will y be the last.

ell, unlike H. R. Haldeaited until the last few o begin a 2 1/2-to-8-year e for his part in the Wacover-up. Haldeman, who en White House chief of nder former President Nixon, showed up yesa day early—at the Lomalif., minimum security carrying his belongings ocery bag.

ell, 63, affably greeted s waiting at the gate of axwell Air Force Base n security prison near aying: "Good morning, en."

tered the gates one hour rtes before the deadline U.S. District Judge John He carried a satchel and

Private Jet

ell had arrived a few minlier in a private jet at r Airport and was driven prison in a Cadillac. He dark business suit.

if he had anything to chell smiled and replied: deed. It's nice to be back ama.'

of the prison's inmates standing near the gates, the new arrival.

got you now, big John," outed. "They got you ou're nothing but another with a number now."

Maxwell facility was pick-Mitchell's imprisonment of fears he might be among more hardened s. The prison's popula0 including Mitchell, is mostly of white-collar s.

of Mitchell's lawyers in r-up trial, Plato Cacheris, nied him on the flight. arshal who met them at ort said Mitchell told him case contained papers he will use while working on a book.

Entering the institution at Lompoc yesterday, Haldeman made a brief statement:

"There's only one thing I do want to say and that is to express my great appreciation for the expressions of support I've received from so many people around the country and most especially to express my gratitude to my family for their love, their courage and their understanding."

Gray Uniform

Inside, Haldeman, 50, was photographed, fingerprinted and dressed in a gray uniform before being shown to his new home—a six-foot-by-eight-foot cubicle in a dormitory that houses 30 men. He also is serving a 2 1/2-to-8-year term.

Mitchell is the only U.S. attorney general to be convicted of criminal acts. He also had been a law partner of Mr. Nixon and manager of Mr. Nixon's two successful presidential campaigns.

The most powerful men in the Nixon administration, Mitchell, Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, who was Mr. Nixon's domestic adviser, were convicted in the cover-up trial of conspiracy to obstruct justice, obstruction of justice and multiple counts of lying under oath.

Ehrlichman has been serving a prison sentence in Safford, Ariz., since last October.

The burglary of the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate complex in Washington took place five years and five days ago, on June 17, 1972.



United Press International.

John Mitchell carrying his bags into federal prison to serve his 30-month term.

Air-Conditioning in 'Cells'

Mitchell's Prison Has No Bars, Fine View

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 22 (NYT).—The federal prison camp where John Mitchell began serving his Watergate prison term today is bordered on one side by the Alabama River, where inmates often pass their time by fishing or sunning, and on the other side by a 54-hole golf course for officers assigned to Maxwell Air Force Base.

The facility, called simply the Federal Prison Camp, is on the air base and probably will be the former attorney general's home for the next 30 months under his sentence of 2 1/2 to eight years for obstruction of justice. Two other Watergate figures, Charles Colson and Frederick Larue, served their terms there.

It is a minimum-security institution where the only fence is a barrier designed to keep horseback riders from straying onto the pine-shaded 25-acre grounds.

Mitchell has 289 fellow convicts, with about 18 per cent there for drug-related offenses. The median age is 28, although some are 70 or older.

The warden is Robert Grunska, 53, who has been with the Federal Bureau of Prisons for 20 years, the last five at Maxwell.

Air-Conditioning

Mitchell will be assigned a cot in one of six barrack-style stucco buildings that are air-conditioned. The dormitories are divided into cubicles that are shared by two or three inmates. The more fortunate prisoners have one of about a half-dozen private stalls that are assigned on the basis of seniority.

The inmates include many white-collar criminals, among them a sprinkling of doctors and lawyers convicted of income-tax violations or commercial frauds.

Mitchell's day will begin with a wake-up call on the intercom system at 6 a.m. He will eat breakfast with companions of his choice at tables for four in a cafeteria-style dining hall. Because most of the inmates come from the Southeast, the menu includes grits, biscuits, collard greens, cornbread and Southern fried chicken.

The workday begins at 7:30 a.m., with about half of the inmates assigned to menial jobs on the base. Although Mitchell's work assignment has not been decided, Warden Grunska said that he would not be sent out of the prison compound because he might be the object of gawking and harassment. Whatever work assignment Mitchell receives, it will be clerical. "I'm not going to have any 63-year-old man pushing a lawn mower in this heat," Mr. Grunska said.

After a full day's work, Mitchell will be allowed free time in the prison compound to work in the hobby shop, read, play pool or table tennis, or watch television. He will be allowed visitors on Sundays in semi-private areas—either the auditorium or at picnic tables outside under the pines. "You should see the parking lot on visiting days," Mr. Grunska said. "There are lots of Cadillacs and Continentals."

The relaxed atmosphere is similar to that at Lompoc Federal Prison near Santa Barbara, Calif. H.R. Haldeman, who was chief of staff in the Nixon administration, started serving his sentence at Lompoc yesterday.

Fraser in U.S., Talks to Carter

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—President Carter and other senior U.S. officials were meeting today with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, a key ally of Mr. Carter in his efforts to restrict the spread of nuclear weapons. Australia has about 20 per cent of the non-Communist world's known uranium supply.

U.S. officials say they are pleased at Mr. Fraser's insistence on maximum safeguards if Australia becomes a major uranium exporter. Mr. Carter and Mr. Fraser are said to agree completely on the dangers in nuclear power development.

Industrial Areas Hit Hard

Carter Welfare Plan Hurts Some States

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, June 22 (NYT).—Calculations based on government figures indicate that the industrial states of the Eastern Seaboard and the Midwest would not fare as well under the Carter administration's proposed revision of the welfare law as would the rural states of the South and West.

The calculations were made by The New York Times on the basis of computerized data supplied by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

HEW welfare experts, who asked not to be identified, said that refinements would be made in the proposed program before it is completed in August and sent to Congress, and that those refinements might help reduce the disparity. The officials could give no assurance, however, that the refinements would have that effect.

The officials said that they had not been aware of the disparity before it was called to their attention by The Times. They added that they could find no immediate flaw in The Times's calculations.

The calculations show, for instance, that states such as North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Kentucky—where the poor are largely outside urban areas—would receive much more fiscal relief than states such as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, where large concentrations of poor people live in old, decaying cities.

Greater Outlays

Such industrial states might have to spend more than they do now to supplement federal welfare and jobs funds to maintain the current level of benefits.

The Carter proposal would abolish three programs (aid to families with dependent children, supplemental security income, and food stamps) and a public service jobs program (Title VI of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) and replace them with a single system.

The aged, the disabled, children under 18 and the parents of small children would not be expected to work and would receive a single, nationally standardized monthly payment.

Healthy adults would be given public jobs at the minimum wage. Their cash benefits would be cut sharply if they refused to work, but, if they did work, earned income would be supplemented by a welfare payment.

Under the Carter proposal, the cost of the new system cannot exceed that of the programs that would be abolished.

2 Reasons for Loss

The Times's calculations show that an important reason the industrial states would not fare well is that federal money provided to them for public service jobs would be sharply reduced. Government officials gave two reasons for this. First, the jobs program that is to be eliminated was designed to benefit communities with exceptionally high unemployment, and those communities are largely in the industrial states. Second, wages in those states are higher than in rural states, and the minimum-wage jobs under the new system would be less attractive to workers.

The states that appear from The Times's calculations to receive the greatest additional payments are: Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas.

States that seem to do the worst are: Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington and West Virginia.

The remaining states are so close to the average that it cannot be seen whether they would gain or lose funds.

U.S. Congress Panels Back Non-Nuclear Cruise Warhead

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP).—The Senate and House Armed Services Committees for the first time have directed the Pentagon to step up efforts to develop a Cruise missile with a non-nuclear warhead for the NATO front.

The idea is to base a highly accurate Cruise missile on the ground in West Germany, where it would be able to blunt a Warsaw Pact attack so that NATO would not have to use nuclear arms.

Senate backers of the non-nuclear Cruise missile for Europe contend that it could relieve forward-based aircraft of the job of knocking out bridges and other hard-to-hit targets, without risking pilots' lives or being affected by bad weather.

Soviet leaders have expressed alarm about West Germany receiving U.S.-made Cruise missiles that can carry either a non-nuclear or nuclear warhead, arguing that nuclear warheads would pose a strategic threat that would have to be covered in any new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms control agreement.

Although a non-nuclear Cruise missile in West Germany would be less worrisome to the Russians, it would be difficult to tell what the warhead actually was because both versions of the missile look the same.

The Cruise missile being considered for the NATO role is the Tomahawk, now being flight-tested by the Navy. Its guidance system includes a computerized map to check the flight path against the terrain below, making corrections as the missile flies.

The Air Force would operate the land-based version of the Tomahawk.

$349 Million in Bill

The House and Senate Armed Services Committees, in duplicate reports filed yesterday and Monday on their compromise money bill for fiscal 1978, recommended generous funding for Cruise missile development.

The bill authorizes $349 million for developing Cruise missiles that could be fired from the ground, from airplanes and from ships and submarines.

Besides directing development of a ground-based Cruise missile with a non-nuclear warhead, the conference report directs the Pentagon to put high priority on building an anti-ship version of the Tomahawk for the Navy. It also instructs the Air Force to perfect the short-range version of its air-launch Cruise missile before going ahead with a long-range weapon.

The Air Force Cruise missiles could be fired either from the B-52 bombers already in service or the B-1 bomber now being produced in limited quantities until President Carter decides its future.

Soviet Dissident's Son Reveals Text of Amy Carter's Letter

PARIS, June 22 (NYT).—Dr. August Stern, the son of a dissident Soviet Jewish doctor, gave The New York Times yesterday a copy of a letter allegedly written to him by Amy Carter, the President's daughter.

According to Dr. Stern, this letter, dated Dec. 28, 1976, was in response to a copy of a book first published in French last year that he had sent her about the Soviet trial of his father, Dr. Mikhail Stern, on bribery charges.

After the appearance of the book, Soviet authorities released Dr. Mikhail Stern earlier this year. He had served only a few months of an eight-year prison sentence.

The letter is written on stationery with the name Amy Carter in large, black-printed letters. It has a date but no address.

The letter is typewritten, apparently by a secretary, for the bottom left-hand corner has the letters AC:JW.

The text reads:

Dear Mr. Stern,

Thank you so much for your kind letter and I do appreciate you sharing your feelings and your book with me. I do not read French yet, but I am sure that I will enjoy when I do learn to speak the language.

I have turned your letter over to my father's staff.

Thanks again for your kindness.

Sincerely,

Amy.

Dr. Stern's book about his father's trial is based on the secret transcript of the proceedings. He says that Soviet authorities brought trumped-up charges of receiving bribes against his father because he refused to forbid his two sons to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Group Says gh N.Y. Drug Is Failure

YORK, June 22 (AP).—ally funded study has d that the nation's narcotics law is a failure. d in 1973 as part of thenison Rockefeller's war on me and addiction, the rk State statute barred gaining and mandated enalties for drug abuse, sentences for narcotics

9,000 study by the New Association's Joint Com- Drug Law Evaluation , in the three years after was passed, addiction and ayed at levels similar to neighboring cities and th less stringent laws. September, 1973, to June, period covered by the e state spent $76 million ial judges and courts, rs, defense lawyers and g staff hired to implelaw.

e the money spent... the n of cases remained just was before," said Bayless , vice-chairman of the e.

Man Sentenced nimal Imports

GO, June 22 (UPI).—Kostecki, 39, who pleaded importing whale teeth, tusks and parts of wald hippopotamuses from nd Japan, was given a suspended sentence yes-

ostecki was also ordered District Judge Thomas to forfeit $11,000 parts of animals classihe United States as en- species.

Neutrals Urge Rights Debate To Unlock Talks at Belgrade

BELGRADE, June 22 (UPI).—Neutral European countries tried today to break a Soviet-Western deadlock by presenting their own draft of an agenda for this fall's meeting to review the 1975 Helsinki agreement on security and cooperation.

Western and neutral diplomats, however, said that they doubted the Soviet Union and its East European allies would support the proposal, which calls for discussion of how each country has implemented the Helsinki accords.

Placing such a provision on the agenda has been one of the West's major goals at the current preparatory conference here. Soviet delegates have made it clear that they want a vaguer agenda, apparently in hope of limiting debate on human-rights issues.

Western diplomats said they could support the neutrals' draft.

"We have no real objections, in principle, to anything the neutrals have put forward so far," a British delegate said.

The neutrals, led by Sweden Finland, Austria and Yugoslavia, and joined by Communist maverick Romania, acted after the Soviet bloc and the Western alliance deadlocked over rival proposals.

The neutral proposal included provisions for:

- A "thorough exchange of views" on the 35 countries' implementation of the 1975 agreement and—as a separate item—on new proposals for cooperation in Europe.
- Discussion of a new follow-up meeting and the possibility of another full-scale conference on European security.
- Drafting a final report, to include the meeting's findings and its "decisions" on future efforts toward greater cooperation.

"It almost makes our proposal look like a compromise," one U.S. delegate said.

Bill on Arab Boycott Is Signed by Carter

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—President Carter, saying foreign boycotts go "to the very heart of free trade between all nations," today signed compromise legislation which limits but does not end the involvement of U.S. corporations in the Arab boycott of Israel.

Mr. Carter said he is confident that "the divisive issues in the Middle East which give rise to current boycotts can be resolved."

AMA Rejects Bid To Back Laetrile

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22 (WP).—The American Medical Association's House of Delegates said yesterday that Laetrile has "no proven value" as a cancer drug and overwhelmingly rejected a proposal to make it widely and cheaply available.

A committee had recommended that the substance be made available to any cancer patient who wanted it, despite its conclusion that all evidence indicates Laetrile to be worthless either as treatment or palliative. It had decided that "lack of scientific documentation" of Laetrile's worth would be of little importance to those who back or demand it.

The AMA delegates said that such a recommendation would be misinterpreted as an AMA seal of approval for Laetrile, and that it would be a dangerous precedent for the AMA to urge the sale of a worthless drug.

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Less Formality, Pomp Than Mrs. Gandhi's Regime

Desai Gives New 'Tone' to Rule in India

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, June 22 (NYT).—A U.S. resident of India, calling on a government official whom he sees regularly, was surprised to discover the other afternoon that he was no longer required to stop at the desk in the lobby, fill out a form and then be escorted down the corridor by a guard.

In the office of the man he was seeing, he commented favorably on the new procedure, and the official replied:

"It's not new. It's the old, pre-emergency way of doing things in this ministry. And the reason we moved back to it was to conform to the tone of the new government."

In the three months since India abruptly began its most fundamental political transition since 1947, the tone of the new government has become a much-discussed topic here, and to many persons, such as the official in the newly relaxed ministry, it is an important symbol of the change.

Reverse the Trend

In his quick series of moves to restore civil libertes and reverse the trend toward authoritarianism, Prime Minister Morarji Desai has set a wholly new tone, right from the top, that he says is "based on the premise that the government works for the people, not the other way around."

"The self-respect of every person is as important as my self-respect," he declared in a speech to high-ranking government officials.

Thus, the Desai government has issued a stern directive that all official letters written to the public "should be politely worded, avoiding the use of words such as 'directed' or 'ordered,' so as not to give an impression that the official signing the communication is of a status superior to that of the recipient."

Unlike former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who stopped holding press conferences before the emergency period, Mr. Desai has met with the press several times since taking office, and has promised to do so regularly.

Break With Tradition

During the recent campaign for the state assembly elections, the government also broke with tradition and permitted the opposition—the Congress party—to present its side in speeches over the government radio network.

It is also reducing the size of the Prime Minister's secretariat.

Mr. Desai, who prides himself on his personal austerity, has ordered that his pictures not be hung in government offices, as were Mrs. Gandhi's, "because a personality cult breeds dictatorship." He has also made quite a show of doing away with official pomp, such as the hundreds of expensive, flowered welcoming arches that used to be erected for Mrs. Gandhi and her son, Sanjay.

When Mr. Desai left for the recent Commonwealth conference in London, he ordered the Cabinet ministers not to come to the airport to see him off, and he flew commercially, on an Air India flight.

Some Indians criticize some of the gestures as being cosmetic or silly. And even some of Mr. Desai's supporters are concerned by the way he often disdains security considerations, allowing audiences at rallies, for example, to press right up to the stage instead of being separated by 10 or 20 yards of guarded empty space, as were Mrs. Gandhi's audiences.

"I do not want to keep a distance between you and me the way she did," the new Prime Minister said at a recent campaign rally near the southern port city of Madras. "You, the people, have made me Prime Minister and I am not afraid of you. If I need protection from the people, I should not be their Prime Minister."

Coalition Led by Communists Is Installed in West Bengal

NEW DELHI, June 22 (NYT).—Amid popular acclaim and high hopes, a leftist government led by the Marxist party of India took over the administration of the politically volatile state of West Bengal yesterday.

Jyoti Basu, leader of the Marxist party, who was sworn in as chief minister by the state governor, A.L. Dias, in Calcutta, pledged from a balcony of the main government building to several thousand cheering Bengalis that he would strive to build "a new West Bengal."

He said that he was confident his government would complete its five-year term. On the last two occasions when the Marxist-dominated United Front government was voted to power, the coalition failed within months and was dismissed by the Congress party national government then in power. That period, between 1967 and 1970, was marked by violence, instability and industrial unrest throughout West Bengal.

Poverty Is Factor

In the elections held last week, the United Front, which includes four other local Communist-oriented parties, won 229 of the 294 assembly seats. The Marxist party alone won a majority with 178 seats.

Thus, the Marxists have a chance to rule alone over the 45 million people of West Bengal, where poverty and unemployment are the major factors.

West Bengal is now the only Communist-ruled state in India. In Kerala, the first state to vote Communists to power, in 1957, the Marxist party lost to the Congress party in assembly elections that were held along with the parliamentary elections last March.

In eight states in north India, the ruling Janata party secured two-thirds to three-fourths of the assembly seats. The Janata party also won power in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. The Congress party, which had ruled for 30 years, gained no more than one-fifth of the seats in any of these states.

U.S. House Votes Bill Denying Seoul Funds

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—The House yesterday approved a $2.8-billion military construction bill that withholds $23 million for construction in South Korea because of President Carter's plan to pull out U.S. ground forces.

The bill, passed 391 to 16 and sent to the Senate, also would provide an extra $41 million to improve security at chemical-weapon storage sites in the United States.



United Press International.

ALL THAT WAS LEFT—This 4.5-ton anchor and 150-foot chain are all that remained in Balaklava harbor, near Sevastopol, of the British fleet that took part in the 1853-1856 Crimean war. They are now on display at the local museum.

Ex-Director Quotes Tongsun Park

KCIA Called Source of Korea Lobby List

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—A former director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency testified today that Korean rice dealer Tongsun Park told him that the KCIA had provided a list of 15 to 20 U.S. congressmen to be paid cash contributions.

The former KCIA director, Kim Hyung Wook, said that he already had left the agency when Mr. Park told him in 1971 that Lee Hu Rak, who was then KCIA director, had provided the list of congressmen. Mr. Kim said he could not recall any names on the list.

Mr. Kim said that he secured a $3-million bank deposit to help Mr. Park establish the Georgetown Club in Washington, after Mr. Park said the club could be used to influence congressmen.

Mr. Kim also testified that two U.S. congressmen, whom he would not name, asked him while he was KCIA director to help make Mr. Park the exclusive rice dealer for South Korea in the United States. He said that they promised in return to use their influence in Congress to help modernize the Korean armed forces.

The former intelligence chief said Tongsun Park "was definitely not an employee on the payroll of the KCIA but he offered me his cooperation."

Earlier, Mr. Kim testified that South Korean President Park Chung Hee ordered an attempt to buy influence in the U.S. Congress. He said the President did this to keep congressmen from opposing what he described as the President's turn to dictatorship.

"President Park, while establishing a strong dictatorial system, was apprehensive about the United States' reaction," Mr. Kim said in a prepared statement. "He knew that the opposition of the U.S. government and U.S. Congress would have great influence on his dictatorial actions.

"To prevent this opposition, the well-known Tongsun Park scandal was undertaken."

Breaking Long Silence

Mr. Kim said that he was breaking a long silence because he feared what he called President Park's dictatorial repression and other events, including the Tongsun Park affair, have resulted in a U.S. reaction that could lead to war for his country.

He said he believed that President Carter's decision to withdraw U.S. ground forces from South Korea in four to five years "was greatly influenced by the disclosure of the Tongsun Park bribery scandal."

He said he thought that "the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea will lead to war with North Korea."

"If there is a war," he said, "I feel that South Korea will be Communized."

He said he thought that the U.S. troops should be kept in South Korea until a nonaggression treaty between North and South Korea can be signed by the superpowers in the area—the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan and China.

Was Park Agent?

Mr. Kim's testimony on whether Tongsun Park was a paid Korean government agent may be crucial in the House Ethics Committee's investigation of U.S. congressmen who took money and gifts from him. The panel is investigating whether specific congressmen are guilty of wrongdoing in accepting gifts or money.

Congressmen who acknowledge accepting contributions from Tongsun Park say they knew him only as a foreign businessman and Washington society figure.

Mr. Kim was quoted in a New York Times interview three weeks ago as saying: "When I was director of the KCIA, he [Tongsun Park] was my agent. I controlled Park at that time."

But Mr. Kim later told the Los Angeles Times that he only knew that Tongsun Park carried out assignments for the KCIA and that he did not know whether Mr. Park was in fact a KCIA agent.

State Department Announces

Vance to Visit China to Help Moves to Normal Relations

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will visit China from August 22 to 26 in hopes of furthering the process of normalizing diplomatic relations between the two countries, a State Department spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Hodding Carter 3d, refused to speculate on whether Mr. Vance expects his trip to result in the establishing of diplomatic relations. The secretary plans a one or two-day visit to Japan after his stay in China, Mr. Carter said.

He said the purpose of the China trip is to "continue our conversations in light of the Shanghai communiqué toward normalizing relations." Since the communiqué was signed in 1972, the goal of normal relations has eluded three administrations. Six weeks ago, President Carter reaffirmed his commitment to that objective but added: "The one obstacle—the major obstacle, obviously—is the relationship we've always had with Taiwan. We don't want the Taiwanese people punished or attacked, and if we can resolve that major difficulty, I would move expeditiously to normalize relations with China."

That statement drew an angry reaction from Chinese Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei, who called Mr. Carter's conditions unacceptable.

"To liberate Taiwan in a peaceful way or by armed force—this is China's domestic affair and not a U.S. affair," he was quoted as saying.

His comment prompted many observers to say that the Taiwan problem is no closer to solution than when the Shanghai communiqué was signed.

The United States has a security treaty with Taiwan and stations 1,400 servicemen on the island. Diplomatic and security links with Taiwan might have to be severed if the goal of normal relations with the mainland is to be achieved.

Officials who favor quick action toward normalization argue that China may become disenchanted with the United States and turn to the Soviet Union.

Others contend that Sino-Soviet relations are as bad now as they were last September when Mao Tse-tung died.

Students Don't Make Grade, Seize Teachers

LYONS, June 22 (AP).—Thirty professors smashed through a door today and rescued 60 colleagues held hostage in a university lecture hall by students who failed a science exam, witnesses said.

The teachers were seized last night by 20 students who failed the test and said it was too tough. They were being guarded by three of the students when the rescuing professors burst in.

No injuries were reported.

V. Timakov, 77, Microbiologist in Russia, Is Dead

MOSCOW, June 22 (Reuter).—Soviet microbiologist Vladimir Timakov, 77, one of Russia's top medical scientists, died yesterday, it was announced today.

As president of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, Mr. Timakov was nominally in charge of all major medical research in the Soviet Union and helped to coordinate scientific programs with other countries.

His specialty was contagious disease and his work on typhus vaccines helped Soviet doctors combat the disease.

Mr. Timakov rose swiftly through the scientific hierarchy and became a professor of microbiology at the Ashkhabad Medical Institute when he was 39.

He also was head of the Public Health Commission in the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the chambers of parliament.

15 Missing in Air Crash

AGANA, Guam, June 22 (Reuters).—Searchers off U.S.-owned Wake Island in the mid-Pacific today found the body of a crew member from a secret Navy communications plane that crashed last night. The 15 others aboard were presumed killed.

U.S. Planning Water Pollution Prosecution

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP).—The Environmental Protection Agency said yesterday that it will file lawsuits against more than 100 cities and 300 major industries that will not meet the nation's July 1 water cleanup deadline.

"We must not reward the recalcitrant," said Thomas Jorling, assistant administrator of the EPA, in announcing the enforcement action. "We are going after the big polluters."

Mr. Jorling said the agency will seek fines of up to $10 million per company, based on the amount an industry saves by delaying installation of cleanup equipment, and penalties of $1 million or more for cities.

The new policy represents a "drastic" acceleration of anti-water-pollution enforcement, according to Jeffrey Miller, head of the Water Enforcement Division. However, the agency is not increasing the progam's staff of 581 attorneys, inspectors and clerical helpers.

List Prepared

While EPA refused to name the companies and cities to be prosecuted, they will be chosen from a list of 600 companies and about 2,000 cities (with populations over 10,000) that will fail to meet the deadline set by Congress five years ago.

The 1972 Water Pollution Control Act requires cities and towns to construct secondary sewage-treatment plants and industry to install "best practicable" cleanup equipment—requirements that would eliminate about 85 per cent of the solids and organic matter in their discharges.

About 90 per cent of industry has met the deadline, but only half the cities have. Congress gave the cities $18 billion to build plants and promised them $45 billion more over the next 10 years in what has become the nation's largest public-works program since the interstate highway system.

Prosecution in all cases will depend on the health effects of the pollution and whether the city or industry has made a good faith effort to clean up.

The decision to prosecute 100 municipalities caught the Mayors League of Cities by surprise.

"EPA had assured us they had no intention of filing suits before the July 1 deadline," said general relations director Tom Jorling, adding that the House had passed a bill that would give cities a five-year extension of the deadline.

"I think it would be irresponsible for EPA to prosecute cities because the federal government picked arbitrary deadlines without really knowing how long it would take to solve the problem," he said.

Construction on some municipal plants was held up when the Nixon administration temporarily impounded half of the $18 billion in aid. Christopher Farrand, Chamber of Commerce spokesman, charged the Carter administration with "posturing a year by "coming down hard on delinquent industries." He said, "Most and large industries have done a damn good job."

"The municipalities are not the more laggard. The public should understand that their own local governments are a major part of the [water pollution] problem," he said.

Mr. Jorling said the agency will seek not only civil penalties but "also criminal sanctions where a discharger is operating with contempt and recalcitrance." Last year, the EPA referred 150 industries and 20 cities to the Justice Department for prosecution.

Bhutto Confirms New Elections To Be on Oct. 7

TEHRAN, June 22 (Reuters).—Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto confirmed yesterday that his country would hold new general elections on Oct. 7.

He was speaking on his arrival in Tehran, continuing a tour he began a few days ago after reaching agreement with opposition groups on measures to end Pakistan's three-month-old political crisis.

Finance Minister Abdul Wafeez Pirzada said earlier in Lahore, Pakistan, that new elections would be held in the first week of October.

The opposition charged that the general elections held March 7 were rigged to keep Mr. Bhutto in power.

U.S.-Soviet Talks On Indian Ocean Arms Limit Start

MOSCOW, June 22 (UPI).—U.S. arms negotiator Paul Warnke opened talks with Soviet officials today on demilitarization of the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Warnke met with Georgi Mendelvich, a Soviet ambassador-at-large, for the "working-level" negotiations which were arranged during a visit to Moscow in March by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that the two sides agreed that information about the progress of the talks would be released until they were over.

Officials said only that the negotiations dealt with military involvement in the Indian Ocean through which oil supertankers must pass on their way to the United States from the Gulf.

The Russians reportedly have constructed military and naval facilities in Somalia and the United States is developing facilities on the small British island of Diego Garcia.

Pan Am's People announce

Business as usual.

Our Daily London Schedule

depart London	arrive		depart	arrive London
07.45	09.50	Amsterdam	11.35	11.35
11.45	13.35	Bergen		
10.30	13.05	Berlin	07.00	09.35
10.40	12.45	Boston	20.30	07.45*
22.40	00.40*	Brussels	09.30	09.40
10.40	16.20	Detroit	17.45	07.45*
09.30	11.00	Frankfurt	08.00	09.30
13.25•	14.45•	Frankfurt	13.50	15.20
10.30	11.50	Hamburg	08.15	09.35
13.05	22.05	Honolulu	13.00	12.00**
11.00	13.35	New York	10.00	21.40
12.55	15.30	New York	19.00	06.40*
16.30	19.05	New York	20.30	08.10*
11.45	14.45	Oslo	09.30	11.30
14.00	18.05	Portland	16.15	11.00*
13.05	16.05	San Francisco	18.00	12.00*
14.00	15.25	Seattle	18.00	11.00*
13.15	15.30	Stockholm	09.45	12.05
09.30	20.35	Tehran	10.45	15.20
12.20	15.40	Washington	20.30	08.30*

* Following day. ** stopover in San Francisco. • Thursday and Sunday depart 14.50 arrive 16.10.

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7/24: M. CHOSTAKOVITCH
Ph. ENTREMONT
July 27: I. MARKEVITCH
8/10: L.V. MATACIC
W. KLIEN
8/13: Z. MACAL-C. ARRAU

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8/3: MUSICAL EVENING
NATIONAL ORCHESTRA conducted by:
G. GAVAZZENI Soloists: M. ARROYO- P. DOMINGO
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NATIONAL ORCHESTRA
L.V. MATACIC
Z. FRANCESCATTI
August 20: RECITAL
D. BARENBOIM
August 23, 24: NATIONAL FOLK BALLET OF JAPAN

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هكذا من الأصل

HION

e Run on Tiaras in London

y Hebe Dorsey

N (IHT).—It's jubilee the Duke of Marlbo- giving a ball Saturday on has run out of tiaras. lvertising for tiaras in ıy Times, June 27," said eland, one of the direc- ollingwood, on Conduit hich has been making family's jewelry since ctoria.

ıcent jubilee gala at arden was a smashing tiaras and the Marlbo- is the pretext for more

ɛe is giving the ball at Castle for his son's 21st He has invited 800 ɔn all over the world ills for white tie and s. Since many mem- ıe royal family are ex- attend, tiaras, right very hard to get.

making tiaras out of and anything," said ınd. "Bracelets, neck- name it. We just fin- king on that bracelet," owing a string of pale ies. "We fixed them them on a gold frame." airdressers are getting ct, and they will have riped tent at Blenheim thing but help women tiaras.

e also coming up with ras for women who are rt or just tired of their

Besides making new tiaras, Collingwood has also been working hard cleaning and repairing tiaras.

Protocol apparently is no longer a problem. "In the old days," Mr. Wieland said, "tiaras could only be worn by women who had been presented to court for which presentation they wore white feathers. Tiaras were also de rigueur any time there was a tiara-wearing royal highness around."

"But now," he added, "everybody is getting into the act. Even the Americans." He had just received an order from Joanne Herring of Houston. "A big one," he said.

"Some people can wear tiaras and others can't," Mr. Wieland also said. "It depends on the shape of the head and also having a style."

Another tiara expert is Lady David Windelsham (she is a peeress and, as such, rates a tiara). She said that the problem with tiaras is that they are very heavy and uncomfortable. "Also, one does feel frightfully conspicuous wearing them. Putting them on is an awful performance!," she added. "It's like wearing a cage."

"Also, naturally, you have to move your head and the last thing you want is that it should fall off. It often takes a whole morning to put them on."

Then, there is a hair problem. "What you need is a lot of hair," Lady Windelsham said, "because most tiaras have a velvet-wrapped lower edge and all kinds of pins and elastics at the back. You have to hide all that. What you do is make a mass on top of your head and you stick the tiara on. That calls for a lot of back combing. Actually, the best hairdo is a soft, classic chignon with side bangs.



Tiaras, crowns and coronets following the coronation of George VI. Queen Elizabeth, then princess, is at center.

"Before the war, in the *haut monde*, almost everybody wore tiaras at dinner parties," she said. "Now, one wears them at the opening of Parliament, at state banquets and at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Also, of course, all the jubilee functions."

"The last big change in tiara fashion," Lady Windelsham said, "occurred just before the war when low-cut tiaras were introduced by Cartier and Boucheron."

From Buckingham Palace, the word is: "We don't know how many tiaras her majesty actually owns. We only know about the ones she wears." Those include a sapphire and diamond tiara, Queen Mary's all-diamond tiara, an aquamarine and diamond tiara, an interlaced diamond tiara and an all-diamond, so-called "Russian fringe," tiara.

Her most recent one, which she wore at the jubilee gala, is only three years old and is made of diamonds and rubies.

"No, we don't know what the Queen's favorite is," the spokesman also said.

Princess Margaret enjoys wearing tiaras. Her favorite is a small coronet which she wore at her wedding and again at the jubilee gala.

Most tiaras are made so that they can serve dual or triple purposes and become bracelets, necklaces, brooches and earrings. The story goes that Princess Anne's wedding tiara (which she borrowed from her mother) fell apart on her bedroom rug, causing a last-minute crisis.

Tiaras also call for very special, big and stiff ball gowns. Chiffon, for instance, would not do. That is why Mrs. Jean-Pierre Marcie-Rivière (widow of Henry Ford's uncle) had a new dress made by Saint Laurent for the Blenheim ball.

"It's enormous," she said, "and a preview of his next collection. It's of peacock-blue moire with a black guipure top and a purple taffeta petticoat."

Mrs. Marcie-Rivière is flying over her favorite hairdresser, Carita's Christophe, for the occasion. But she is keeping a cool head about tiaras.

"No way I'd wear one," she said. "I don't want to be ridiculous. Tiaras are heirlooms and there is no sense wearing one unless you got it from your grandmother."

Soviet Painter Ready to Face Art Officials

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP).—A Soviet painter is preparing for a confrontation with authorities over a picture that breaks the rules of Soviet art.

The painter is Ilya Glazunov, 41, who has become prominent through the patronage of foreign dignitaries like Indira Gandhi, the late Salvador Allende, the kings of Sweden and Laos and Finnish President Urho Kekkonen.

The picture is called "The History of the 20th Century," a panorama that includes such forbidden figures as Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the murdered Trotsky, the last czar holding the body of his slain son, Stalin's embalmed body floating on a sea of blood, a ghastly Lenin glowing in the red light of revolutionary fires, and "a surprise" that Glazunov plans to paint into the picture at the last moment.

That last moment will come Monday when officials of the Ministry of Culture inspect the painting at a Glazunov exhibition due to open that day.

They are certain to object to "The History of the 20th Century," which defies the rules of Socialist Realism, of the Soviet Union's optimistic, heroic and selective view of history.

But Glazunov says his exhibition will not open without it.

"I am ready for scandal," he said in an interview. "But my great task is to show this picture. I hope the authorities won't make obstacles for me."

The painting, 10 years in the making and 7 feet high by 14 feet wide, forms a ceiling-high partition in his studio.

He says his own work is realist, but not heroic. "I show them a thermometer of Soviet life. I show them a Soviet street, the sort of street from which people were sent to the Stalin camps."



Colorful bouquets offer a symphony of springtime in the new skirts designed by Knap. Flounced or pleated, they are coordinated with soft, flowing blouses cut from the same Bianchini Crêpe de Chine or Swiss Crepon. Spring has arrived with these lively, colorful styles by Knap.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

ıe Frog: Not French or Exotic

ı the 13th century that glish, with no compli- intent, began calling ɔ "frog eaters" or sim- " They passed on their ı that this was a major ıe French diet to the with such thorough- when a delegation of aval officers made a all to Boston at the he 18th century, the ' Cambridge were rav- their fauna to regale s with their favorite

the French officers spoon from the soup whole frog nestling in *Dieu!*" he exclaimed, *ouille!*" His country- t into uncontrollable no doubt hurting the the Yankees, who had much trouble to please

g, though it is indeed ad in Parisian restau- by this occupation of al may be considered ıcquired the status of l dish, was originally licacy, found wherever ance of marshes pro- abundance of frogs. It as exclusively French eat *rane*, Germans eat *nkel*) nor as exotical- merican as our con- use of the nickname ld seem to indicate.

was a boy in New though my family set ble, it was a conserva- on which frogs never But some of my ght frogs for the table, less my memory has cog, hooks baited with l flannel. Frogs seem en eaten from Colonial he Ozarks, where there es for cooking them ve been handed down ther to daughter for nerations. traditions dating from of Père Marquette may or the fact that frogs' an appreciated dish in And the same type which has caused frogs ı in particular localities e has had a similar the two most watery lorida and Louisiana, nocturnal song of the mating season has em to be dubbed "Dutch les."

l be an exaggeration to s a common food in indeed, it remains a iciently suspect so that o indulge in it feel s obliged to exaggerate s of the food to excuse s for their noncon-

formism. This probably does not account for the warmth of Euell Gibbons's estimate, for his writings show him to be an enthusiast by nature. "Frogs' legs," he wrote in "Stalking the Wild Asparagus," "with a flavor and texture more delicate and delicious than any fried chicken, are one of the finest meats known to man."

"The large American frogs' legs . . . are much meatier and for this reason by far superior" to French frogs' legs, writes Joan Jungfleisch in "For Innocents Abroad," and Peter Feibleman, in "American Cooking: Creole and Acadian," chimes in: "Louisiana frogs' legs are better than even France knows about . . . more tender than fried chicken."

Both Wrong

Both are almost certainly wrong, for they are probably talking about the frog most commonly eaten in the United States, *Rana catesbeiana*, alias the bullfrog (whose first fanciers were Plains Indians); but even the reliable Mr. Gibbons seems to share their common American error, that bigger food is better food, for he writes that "the leopard frog *(Rana spenocephala)* and the green frog *(R. clamitans)* are both edible, but they are usually too small to amount to much. It is the giant bullfrog *(R. catesbeiana)*, which is sometimes eight inches from nose to vent, that is the real meat animal." I do not know if the frogs eaten in Michigan belong to either of the first two species he mentions, but they are smaller and tastier than the bullfrog.

The French *Rana esculenta*, one of the most thoroughly aquatic species, is a small frog too. France is no longer able to supply the demand for it from its own territory, though it commands a premium price, and is unwillingly obliged to import many of its frogs' legs from Central Europe, Yugoslavia, the Danube Delta and other foreign parts, receiving animals larger than it likes (and it does not help that they arrive frozen). I suppose that they come from the commonest European frog, *Rana temporaria*, the russet frog (also called the dumb frog, for the male lacks the vocal sacs which permit more fortunate frogs to summon their mates).

Frog meat is easy to digest and perhaps almost too healthy: "noble aphrodisiac." Norman Douglas hailed it. It was partly because frogs were supposed to be aphrodisiac that the ancient Romans ate them, bones and all —but of course, like everybody else, nothing but the hind legs, the only meaty parts offered by the peculiar structure of the frog, endowed by nature with long fleshy hind limbs for the purpose of hopping.

Useful Purpose

The Roman willingness to eat frogs served a useful purpose after the Emperor Honorius moved his capital from Rome, threatened by the barbarians, to Ravenna, behind the natural defenses of its marshes. When Ravenna was beset by an invasion of frogs, the problem was solved by eating them, a solution which did not occur to the ancient Egyptians when God smote them with a plague of those animals; as for the Hebrews, who in the circumstances were certainly not going to succor the Egyptians anyway, they could not have eaten the frogs, for they are not kosher.

The ancient Franks and Gauls ate pond frogs, but their consumption in France remained spotty, concentrated in damp areas, which has been the case everywhere and at all times. The Aztecs of Tenochtitlán ate frogs, and also their tadpoles, because the city was surrounded by a lake. Frogs are eaten in Piedmont and Lombardy because they are a by-product of the flooded rice fields of the Po Valley: the town of Conselice there is referred to locally as Frogland.

In France, the best frogs come from the Dombes, a region between Beaujolais and the Jura, distinguished by the existence of what are called "nomadic ponds," which might be described as a system for replacing rotation of crops by rotation of land and water. The region is dotted with half-artificial ponds in which fish and frogs are raised. Each year a few of the ponds are drained and filled in to provide enriched agricultural land, while new ponds are dug nearby to replace them. Eventually, a former pond which has become firm land finds itself a pond again, and so on.

In the Middle Ages opinions were divided about the edibility of frogs. A chronicler who recorded their appearance in Colmar wrote that there "people began to eat frogs, a dish considered abominable until the present day"—the present day having been 1380. Bernard Palissy reported in 1580: *"De mon tems, j'ai veu qu'il se fust trouvé bien peu d'hommes qui eussent voulu manger ni tortues ni grenouilles,"* or, disentangled from its 16th-century French: "In my time, I observed that there were very few men who would have liked to eat either turtles or frogs." Frogs nevertheless came in handy in Lent, when they were classed, along with beavers' tails, as fish: "the lark of Lent," commented the gourmet Grimod de la Reynière.

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Commemorates ıncis With Play

, Italy, June 22 (AP).— ral-style play about the St. Francis of Assisi is ıged Saturdays through commemorate the 750th ry of the death of the

ay is an adaptation by Raffaello Lavagna of can Radio of the book ti di Santo Francesco"— ttle Flowers From the t. Francis."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Thursday, June 23, 1977 *

Keeping the Planes Flying

The possibility that plane service between the United States and Britain might be disrupted loomed very large When it politely disappeared, leaving both countries expressing satisfaction, it had not proved a disturber of traffic, but an example of what aviation transport has meant to international diplomacy

The Concorde episode had already emphasized that point—one which a world used to international flight had virtually forgotten. But the Concorde affair had some exceptional features—it was a new plane bringing new noises into a community that had enough of the older ones and which could have a political impact on the agencies which controlled air traffic. Moreover, these agencies were both regional and national and their respective authorities had to be thrashed out in court. The Concorde could still produce a crisis in transoceanic flight—but that remains to be seen.

The Anglo-American dispute came down to fundamentals in air traffic competition and collaboration, and the amazing thing is not that the tension went right down to the wire on the proposed new agreement, but that the old one—more than 30 years old—had lasted as long as it did.

For while international transit of the oceans was once confined to ships, which could come no closer to land than a pier or slip, and which often discharged freight and passengers some distance from shore, the plane has to fly within international borders on land, over alien homes, and work out arrangements for landings, repairs, refueling and the like within alien territory To work out such arrangements in competition with the local services, especially when, as in the case of Britain and the United States, the former's services were largely nationalized, the latter's privately owned, is far from easy.

There has been some speculation in the States that the flight problems with Britain were exacerbated by the Concorde: this is not impossible, but it is equally true that President Carter's efforts to increase competition and decrease regulation on domestic services could have been a factor in dealing with the British lines And the question of whether a plane might fly direct from London to Houston or from Seattle to Heathrow, (if the fogs in either place permitted) is one that is peculiar to modern airlines, important in the present global economy.

The railway lines across Europe have had a bit of this problem: When they reached the Russian border, for instance, a broader gauge required passengers to change trains. Now the form of ownership, the nature of government, can be the airlines' gauge, and sometimes it is as hard to agree in words about these matters as to lift the spikes and shift the rails of the services that once were virtually the only means of transporting men and goods across international borders.

The Wrong Debate on Intelligence

A battle is raging in Washington, fierce as only conflicts over budgets, turf and power on the banks of the Potomac can be. This particular fight involves control of the intelligence apparatus of the United States.

Is it to be consolidated under a superdirector of Central Intelligence as the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Stansfield Turner, is proposing? Or should control continue to be dispersed, with the National Security Agency and the National Reconnaissance Office remaining under the Department of Defense, as the defense secretary, Harold Brown, is arguing?

The joining of this issue constitutes the first major debate concerning the intelligence agencies since the Senate established its select committee last year. Unfortunately, the questions first posed are not the right ones. The select committee was created because after the discovery of widespread and horrifying abuses of power—and of the rights of American citizens—in the conduct of both foreign and domestic intelligence operations, a temporary committee of inquiry under the chairmanship of Sen. Frank Church concluded in 1976 that a legislative program to bring intelligence operations firmly within the rule of law was urgently required.

But, somehow, that urgency seems to have gone the way of an alcoholic's New Year's resolve. Though the Senate did manage to establish a Permanent Intelligence Oversight Committee with real power, the test of the will of Congress remains legislation that would define areas of appropriate intelligence activity, limits of authority and curbs on lawlessness.

But the legislation emerging from the committee deals instead with structural reorganization. As experienced observers of Washington could have predicted, the bureaucracies rose immediately to contend over power and money, the stuff of life in the capital. That battle—obsessive and debilitating—will certainly delay, perhaps even undermine, the effort to achieve legislative controls over intelligence activities.

But it is not too late to unhitch the horse and put it before the cart. In its first annual report, the Senate Intelligence Committee promised to produce charters for the intelligence agencies; it should immediately turn to that task. The Church committee left the blueprint for a charter that would limit the CIA to foreign operations, severely restrict and control covert activities, require written approval for operations in order to leave a paper trail to responsible officials, shut down the political intelligence work of the FBI and carefully circumscribe its preventive intelligence activities.

No doubt, questions of structure and of the quality of America's intelligence apparatus require attention—as soon as the intelligence activities of the nation have been legislated into conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Spain's Foreign Relations

Much of the deadwood of the Franco period has been cleared away. Spain has established relations with practically everyone (Israel being perhaps the one conspicuous exception). The government can now get on with developing its external policy. It is less than certain, however, that this will follow the generally predicted path of applying for early membership of NATO and the European Community. In theory, at least, Spain now has the opportunity to play a rather independent, even nonaligned, role in the world, open to all comers, including the East and the Arabs. That could become an attractive possibility if relations with Western Europe and the United States do not develop smoothly.

—The Financial Times (London).

Israel's New Leaders

Uncertainties in the Middle East which had been greatly increased by the election victory of the "hawkish" right-wing Likud party will be given a further push by the complexion of the government . . . the combination of the intensely nationalist Likud and groups largely dedicated to biblical conceptions of Israel's borders has inevitably caused a hardening of Arab attitudes, to put it mildly Understandable misgivings have been further exaggerated from propaganda motives

The new government faces many domestic problems. The nasty economic medicine essential to get rampant inflation under control will not be popular. The orthodox policies of the religious groups will irk wide sections of the increasingly secular modern Israelis. Yet, there is much in the Likud argument that any Israeli government, when the negotiations on the West Bank eventually get down to realities, would not behave much differently.

Certainly, many illusions are . . . destined for a battering in the showdown . . . that lies ahead with President Carter. That is why it is important that Israel's case should continue to be put to America and the world persuasively and convincingly.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

The Helsinki Agreement

When the Helsinki agreement was signed in August, 1975, it was widely hailed as a triumph for Brezhnev and as setting the seal on the status quo in East Europe. In fact it has encouraged the oppressed in that region to give voice to their discontentment. American diplomacy has now decided to break silence and openly condemn infringements of human rights wherever they take place. West European governments will have to learn to live with this new fact of life. Some of the façade of détente may collapse before this fresh breeze of criticism, but no serious deterioration in East-West relations is likely to occur. On both sides, there is too much interest in keeping the dialogue alive.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

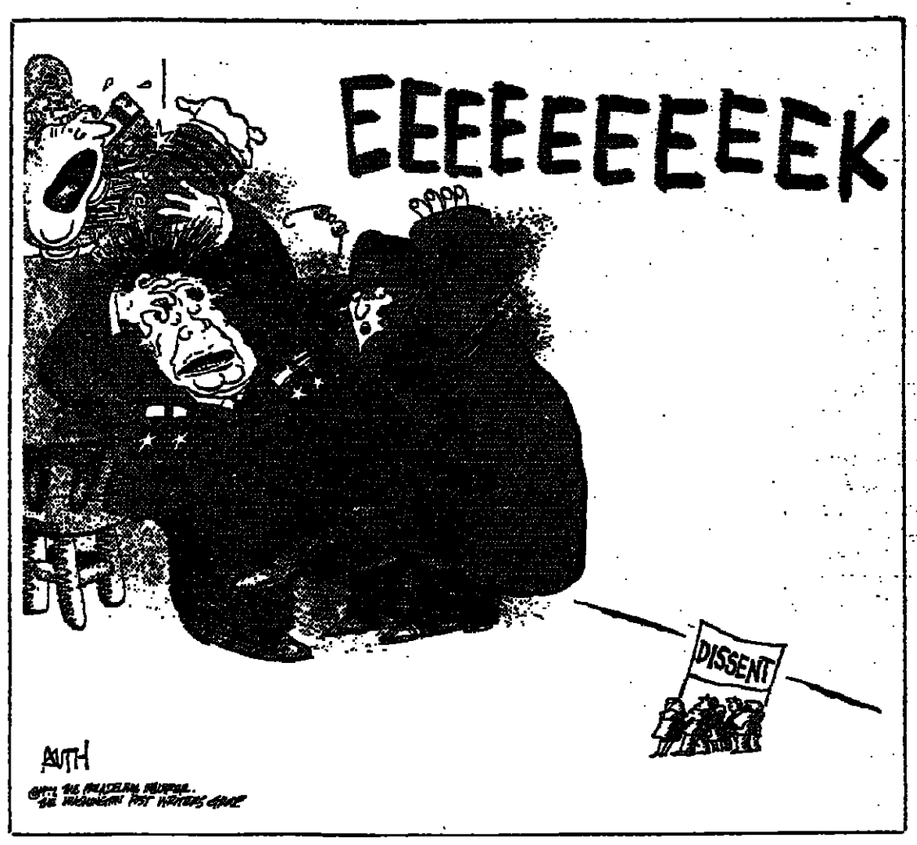
June 23, 1902

NEW YORK—The editorial in this morning's "Tribune" said: "New York, the fortunate owner of a harbor which is immensely superior to London's waterfront on the Thames, must so enlarge and improve its docks that they will have no rivals. No more important and advantageous field of progress for New York's commerce can be thought of than the wise expenditure of public funds along the North and East rivers in providing such facilities for shipping as no other port can surpass or even equal."

Fifty Years Ago

June 23, 1927

LONDON—"All barriers of restraint and decency formerly hedging about womanhood are broken down, and we see women with cigarette holders a foot long sticking from their painted mouths driving sports model cars at a great pace, and in outrageous attire. The present state of affairs," said Mr. Gilbert Harding at a recent university debate here, "had been inflicted on the land by the neglect of simple common courtesy and it will be a long time before we even start to recover from it."



The Last of the Giants

By James Reston

BELGRADE—If you think you're confused about the politics of New York or Washington, you should come to Belgrade. It breaks every rule in the political book. It sounds like Moscow and works like Pittsburgh. Everything runs upstream in this bustling valley but the Sava and Danube rivers.

It has a controlled press, but you can buy not only Moscow's Pravda and Izvestia here every day, but the Paris Herald Tribune and other papers of the capitalist West. Officially, it is militantly atheistic, but it is full of bell-ringing churches. It has at least its share of political prisoners, but its planes fly nonstop every day to all the other capitals East and West, and its citizens are more free to leave and return than in any other capital of the Communist world.

Accordingly, it is prudent to check your assumptions and prejudices at the airport when you come to Yugoslavia. This country is sort of a half-way house between the political East and West —defiantly independent, part Communist and part capitalist. The popular description is that it is a country with 7 frontiers, 6 republics, 5 nationalities, 4 languages, 3 religions, and 2 alphabets—all held together by one boss, Marshal Tito, now in his 86th year, who is around here somewhere, but nobody knows quite where.

There is a theory that Tito is not immortal but little evidence to prove it. He is the last of the political giants of this century and has spent a good deal of time in recent years going to the funerals of former distinguished enemies who hoped to bury him.

It is interesting that, after all these years, we know very little about the parents, friends, women, wives, teachers, comrades or children who influenced his life and career. All we know is that somehow he survived, and is still one of the last of the phantoms of world politics.

Long Career

His record is well known but still unbelievable. He was conscripted into the Austrian Army in his early 20s during the First World War, deserted and participated in the Russian Revolution 60 years ago. He led the Partisan guerrillas against the Nazis in the Second World War, broke with Stalin in 1948, and has run this country for over 30 years.

He is an even-handed sort: He takes from everybody and is beholden to nobody, and outlives them all. Like Mao Tse-tung, his only competitor for the 20th century political endurance medal, he moves here in mysterious ways from his mansions in Belgrade to his retreat on the island of Brioni in the Adriatic, and like Mao in his latter days, nobody around here quite knows whether his power is still based on myth or reality.

In the early days of the Nazi invasion of this beautiful and pugnaciously independent country, the question was: Who is Tito? Later, as he made his way against his internal and external enemies in savage battles and brutal massacres, the question was: Where is Tito? And now the 64-billion-dinar question is: What after Tito?

Everybody is guessing, nobody knows the answer, and it's a little ghoulish to press it too far, but it's easy to understand why so many people are asking. For Yugoslavia raises intriguing strategic, political, and even philosophical questions for the future of Europe and the wider relations between the Communist and capitalist worlds.

Strategic

Geographically and strategically, Yugoslavia is either a highway or a barrier to the Soviet Union's ambitions for the extension of its Eastern European empire and growing naval power into the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. Tito has been the barrier to their southern thrust for more than a generation, but after him, what? This is what the other European powers and the Pentagon would like to know, for Yugoslavia could be the hinge in this sweep of Soviet power toward Africa and the West.

Politically, it may be more important. For Yugoslavia is regarded by many observers in Europe as proof that a Communist state can be independent of Moscow, and therefore a symbol and argument for Eurocommunism—for Communist influence and participation, if not domination, in the coming struggle for political power in France and Italy in next year's elections.

Accordingly, all the major powers are paying attention to Tito and Yugoslavia. President Carter sent Vice-President Mondale here the other day, and by all accounts, Fritz made a good impression, but didn't get too far with Tito, who told him: "Argue with the Russians if you like, but don't involve us."

Tito is playing the middle game, listening to everybody and joining nobody, and getting what economic aid he can get from both sides. It is a remarkable political performance. He celebrates everything. His long life is now a succession of anniversaries: Recently his 85th birthday, soon the anniversary of his break with Stalin, then the 60th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and his coming visit to Moscow and Peking.

City Changed

It is a remarkable performance, not only abroad but at home. A visitor coming to Belgrade after almost a generation is astonished by the physical change in this city and its environs. Twenty years ago, Belgrade was dismissed, unfairly, as a one-stoplight town.

Now it is alive with new highways and traffic, new international conference centers, looking like IBM headquarters in Westchester, and forests of swinging cranes building new apartment complexes around the central city.

Maybe more important, all along the hilly side of the Danube—the other side is as flat as the prairies of the Middle West along the banks of the Mississippi—private houses of red brick are going up alongside vast state-run orchards of peach and cherry.

All is not well here. Yugoslavia has almost a million unemployed or seriously underemployed in a population of a little over 20 million, and it has over half a million of its people working in Germany. But there are signs of a growing middle class here, and Tito's gift of playing off both sides for the benefit of the middle may keep his experiment going long after he's gone.

Besides, he is apparently not planning on going anywhere this summer except to Moscow and Peking where he will undoubtedly proclaim the principles of both without joining either, and allow them to contribute equally to Yugoslavia's development at bargain rates.

In short, he has mastered the politics of the middle. He is clearly not a man you would hand your hat to by mistake. In the coming struggle for power between left and right in Europe, and even in the larger world political battle, east and west, north and south, Tito will obviously have a major part to play even in the declining years of his long career.

For Africa, Lessons From the Soviet Union

By Victor Zorza

LONDON—The claim that the Kremlin is behind the recent killings of South African whites by black youths could not be proved in a court of law. The South African police say that the youths, who opened fire on four whites in Johannesburg, had been trained in Angola and had reentered South Africa from Mozambique.

The Soviet Union certainly boasts of the military aid it gives to Angola and Mozambique, and it says that it supports wholeheartedly the "national liberation struggle" of all the African peoples, and of the South African blacks in particular. Pravda welcomes the recent urban clashes in South Africa, because they contribute to the growth of the "consciousness of the masses" and to their determination to fight "until victory." Everything that Moscow says makes it clear that it would welcome a revolutionary uprising in South Africa, in the hope that this would lead to the establishment of a pro-Communist regime there.

Whether this hope has any chance of being fulfilled depends on a number of things. The South African government argues that the Kremlin is working to take over as much of Africa as possible, using southern Africa as the key to the continent, and there is a good deal of evidence to suggest that this is indeed Moscow's intention.

It is also obvious that the oppression of blacks practiced by the white regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia, the determination of the governments in Pretoria and Salisbury to retain a privileged position for the white minority, is making Moscow's task much easier.

The Kremlin is telling the newly independent African countries that the liberation of blacks in southern Africa, to which they are pledged, is opposed by the West. The Soviet press argues that U.S. and British attempts to persuade Salisbury and Pretoria to moderate their policies are intended only for show. Moscow broadcasts to Africa insist that the West is really supporting the white regimes, that it is giving them the weapons with which to fight the blacks, and that it is even helping South Africa to acquire a nuclear weapons capability.

Moscow relies on what it believes to be the lack of political sophistication among Africans to persuade them of the West's complicity with the white racist regimes. The delegations sent by the United States and Britain to induce the white regimes to make concessions to the blacks had really given Salisbury, said Tass, an assurance of Western support. They had thus, it said, urged the Smith regime "to commit new crimes against the people of Rhodesia and against neighboring countries." Their condemnation of Rhodesian raids into Mozambique was insincere. The raids, Tass said at the beginning of this month, had coincided with one such Western diplomatic visit to Salisbury—which, it concluded darkly, was "far from accidental." The Africans are being told that the CIA operations revealed and condemned by U.S. congressional investigations, still continue. "Plots" against African governments, "assassinations" of leaders, and economic "sabotage," says a Moscow weekly, "have also become an indispensable part of the imperialist powers' Africa policy." Moscow broadcasts to Africa reinforce such general allegations with specific details, claiming, for instance, that the CIA has been forging Mozambique banknotes in order to destabilize the country's economy.

Information Planted

The more gullible among Moscow radio listeners may be taken in by the more colorful stories which are sometimes reinforced with information planted by the Soviet intelligence service on African governments to make them believe that they are the target of U.S. subversive operations. The CIA has been known to plant similar information in African capitals, designed to create the impression that the Soviet Union is engaging in subversive operations against some of the new regimes.

But the struggle for Africa will not be decided by the childish games which the intelligence services often play with each other. The Moscow monthly, International Affairs, says that what is now at stake is whether the development of the new African states will lead them to genuine independence. The alternative, it says, is that Africa would remain a political and economic appendage of the West. But the "genuine independence" of African countries is defined by Moscow in terms of military and political alliances with the Soviet Union, to the exclusion of such alliances with Western countries. The examples used in Moscow's propaganda are Angola, Mozambique, and increasingly Ethiopia, which are said to point the way to the rest of Africa.

The struggle for Africa will be decided by the Africans themselves, and by their perception of what serves their interests best. The director of the Africa Institute in Moscow, Anatoly Gromyko, the son of the Soviet foreign minister, says in a Pravda article that development of closer relations with the Soviet Union is of "tremendous importance" to the African countries because it enables them to use the Soviet experience of "creating a new society." But that experience also includes the importation of totalitarian controls, regimentation and police terror.

The recently deposed president of the Soviet Union, Nikolai Podgorny, who made a two-week tour of Africa in April, urged his hosts to make use of Soviet experience in their "state construction," that is, in devising the political system for their countries. He then returned to Moscow to be unceremoniously dismissed from his post, thus providing a graphic illustration of the political procedures which he had been commending to African leaders.

Human Rights Criteria—a Start

By Jonathan Power

LONDON (IHT).—One thing should be said about human rights before it becomes totally submerged in the rhetoric of the presidency: Carter himself is only surfacing a view that has been gathering steam for more than a decade. Amnesty International was founded in 1961. Freedom House began issuing its appraisals of who was "free" in 1973. In 1975 the U.S. Congress placed a ceiling, albeit a high one, on military sale credits for South Korea because of its human-rights abuses. In 1976 Congress ended all military assistance to Chile for the same reason.

Even the Harkin Amendment, with its language impelling the U.S. delegation to the World Bank to vote against loans to countries where there is "a consistent pattern of violations of internationally recognized human rights," existed before the present debate. Last year Congress passed the Harkin Amendment when authorizing the appropriation of funds for the Inter-American Development Bank.

"No political idea is altogether new," Robert Strausz-Hupe wrote. "Its time has come when large numbers of men feel as if they had thought of it themselves. This is to politics what critical mass is to physics."

The military aid bill now wending its way through the U.S. Congress provides a focus for the continuing evolution of human-rights policies.

Intricate Debates

Military aid and sales are, by and large, bilateral concerns. They do not involve the kind of intricate debates now going on over the applications of the Harkin Amendment to the World Bank, whose board has 127 members ranging from Argentina to Zaire. The United States and other Western nations are totally free to decide what military importance they give to countries like Ethiopia, the Philippines or South Korea.

For all that, the military-aid debate has already provided a superb example of the tactical confusion that now besets the Carter administration in trying to be consistent on human rights. Late in April, Lucy Benson, the under secretary of state for security assistance, told the Senate Foreign Assistance subcommittee that the administration was asking Congress for an appropriation to buy tanks for Zaire. In defense of the deal, she said President Mobutu's disrespect for human rights is "not pervasive—it's an on-again, off-again kind of thing."

In fact, Freedom House, conservatively inclined if anything, put Zaire at the bottom of its list of countries abrogating civil and political rights. President Carter, in a press conference the next day, speedily moved to reverse Mrs. Benson's faux pas.

Much military support, whether in credits or sales to African and Latin American countries, has now outlived its initial worth, whatever earlier justification it might have had in helping precarious regimes resist guerrilla incursions or Communist subversion. In too many cases it is used to support political and military oligarchies that would have great trouble in winning an election. Local arms races have too often worked to serve the pockets of the arms dealers. The public consensus in the West now seems to be leaning to limiting this traffic for just these reasons. So, to begin the scaling down of arms supplies because of human-rights criteria is as good a way to start as any.

Already there are straws in the wind. For a couple of years Western countries have observed a voluntary arms embargo against South Africa. The first Carter administration-inspired limit was imposed in March of this year when military aid to Ethiopia, Uruguay and Argentina was suspended.

There is no reason why this type of pressure should not be continued. The West has no great strategic interest in Latin America and Africa that can be justified by the kind of commitments to authoritarianism and suppression that are at present implied by continued military support.

More Complex

The situation becomes more complicated when one considers the Middle East and Asia. Here the web of conflicting interests is less easy to resolve. Even some military support of Pakistan and Iran does not seem to have the good reasons it had 5 or 10 years ago. The stumbling blocks are South Korea, Turkey and the Philippines, where more cautious policies are inevitable. Nonetheless, as Don Fraser showed in his article in the spring issue of Foreign Policy, there is much room for maneuver despite the delicate political interests that no one can afford to ignore.

It is important, however, since arms supplies to many of the countries may well be reduced anyway, to integrate the restrictions into a human-rights strategy. What is needed is a strategy that cuts not equally and across the board but, first, where the local suppression is most severe. The U.S. administration's decision not to permit tear-gas sales to Prime Minister Bhutto's Pakistan at the time of the recent mass rioting—after a general election alleged to have been rigged—is a good example of how to make a large political impact with a small gesture.

Letters

Giving Credit

In a dispatch from Belgrade on June 16, I reported that the human rights draft of the Helsinki charter was written by Ambassador Albert Sherer jr., of the United States. While he participated in the drafting, it was actually the work of many other delegates, including particularly representatives of the European Economic Community. I regret this inaccuracy.

JAMES RESTON.

Belgrade.

Unwanted Tree

Re your article in the June 14 Herald on Page 3 entitled "Linked Rape to Permissiveness, Teasing."

Bravo Judge Archie Simonson, every decent, responsible, law-abiding, moralist citizen should and must agree with you. People might be against you now, all those several rallies against you, songs mocking you, and somebody even said that your attitude is an insult to men and a danger to women (excluding the other creatures of the world). One can only laugh at these people who are trying all their lives to get rid of an unwanted tree by just cutting down the side branches instead of the roots. What to call these educated idiots?

RAFAIY AL-SHAIKH.

Luxembourg.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1977

...ss Bank on Tax Evasion Charge

...une 22 (UPI).—Swiss ...ties have started legal ... against Crédit Suisse ... to pay an estimated ... francs ($88 million) ...ing tax, Finance Min... ...ges-André Chevallaz ...ment today.

...allaz said proceedings ...been opened against ...nzanstalt in Liechten... ...h was used by the ...ch office in Chiasso ... flight capital from ...

...sso branch, it was ...n April, for years had ... Italians evade currency export regulations by channelling a total of 2.2 billion Swiss francs ($880 million) from Milan to Liechtenstein.

The Chiasso branch management—three top men were arrested, one of them later released on bail—hid the operation by using double bookkeeping and also gave unauthorized guarantees of 1 billion francs to the Italian investors, Crédit Suisse said.

The bank's loss will probably be around 1 billion francs, leading bankers believe.

Mr. Chevallaz, speaking during a parliamentary debate on the affair, acknowledged that the Chiasso scandal "has discredited the banking system and the reputation of our country."

"But Switzerland will never agree to serve as a watchdog for those countries which are unable to ensure respect of their own laws or which do not offer sufficient security to their citizens," Mr. Chevallaz said.

He repeated the government's declarations that there is no intention of abolishing either Switzerland's system of banking secrecy or numbered accounts. It is up to the banks themselves to make sure that banking secrecy is not abused, he said.

Mr. Chevallaz said Crédit Suisse is being investigated on three levels—by the bank itself, by the public prosecutor in the Italian-speaking region of Switzerland where the Chiasso branch is located, and by the federal tax authorities who opened penal proceedings against Crédit Suisse and Texon.

Controls Lacking

Mr. Chevallaz said banking surveillance and control obviously has not kept pace with Switzerland's growth as a financial center and the development of its transactions with foreign countries.

While the gentlemen's agreement early in June between the commercial banks and the Swiss National Bank should help to prevent further "irregularities," Mr. Chevallaz said, the government is doubling the number of personnel at the Banking Commission responsible for supervising banking activity.

The finance minister said that the government recognized the need to change banking law so that secrecy provisions were brought into line with those of other countries and of other professions, like doctors and lawyers.

"There is no reason to afford banking secrecy a legal protection which goes beyond that granted" to doctors and lawyers, in which violations are prosecuted only following a private complaint and if the violations were deliberate.

"It is to be assumed that some banks will disappear," he said, referring to the likely result of the extension of the Banking Commission's surveillance role, but he stressed that "we cannot tolerate that the Swiss financial center is being jeopardized by the dubious dealings" of a few.

...n Firms Offer to Raise ... of Bearings in Europe

...S, June 22 (AP-DJ). ... producers of ball ...d tapered roller bear... offered to increase ... the prices of all ...cts exported to the ...arket, a spokesman ...Commission announc...

...sman said the Japa... ...as made on Monday, ...e rises corresponding ...o the dumping mar... the EEC claims it ...to introducing its 20... ...ntervailing duty on ...

...will enable the Com... ...commend to member ... the countervailing ...ted, the spokesman ...

...duty which came on ...general EEC import ...er cent for bearing ...as introduced on a ...asis and runs out on Aug. 4. A council of EEC ministers must decide whether it should be lifted or extended.

Assurances Given

The spokesman said the offer signed by all Japanese ball bearings producers gave the community "certain assurances" on their future exports to the EEC. Regular reports on the development of the situation regarding bearings shipments from Japan to the EEC will be made by the producers to the Commission, the spokesman said.

He said the Japanese also promised to keep their increased bearings prices in line with future price developments in Japan.

According to Commission sources, the offer was discussed by the EEC's anti-dumping committee yesterday. The committee had not unanimously accepted the offer, implying that major bearings-producing countries such as Britain, West Germany and France reserved their position and asked for time to study the offer in detail.

Dumping Margins

The actual price rises offered by the Japanese for some 100 products or products groups were not disclosed. When it announced its anti-dumping duty on Japanese bearings products last February, the Commission claimed it found dumping margins of as high as 30 per cent for certain Japanese products.

The EEC acted against Japanese bearings products following a complaint from the community bearings industry charging that Japan was increasing its share in the community bearing market by selling at prices well below those on the Japanese domestic market.

Japanese exports of ball bearings and tapered roller bearings rose to over 20,000 metric tons in 1976 from 5,500 tons in 1968.

...n Index ...sters Fall

...June 22 (AP-DJ).— ...nment's Economic ...ency said today that ... trends indicator, the ...ex, declined in April ... but showed the ...tinues to expand.

...ion index registered ...y 52 per cent in ... from a revised 60 March and 72 per year-earlier month. ...he 50-per-cent level ...s expansion and re...

...inary March index ... earlier at 66.7 per ...

...said all three cate...licators which make ... remained above the ...evel for the second month.

...ion index itself has ...nce January, when ... cent. After that it ... cent, or below the ...vel.

...ing index, which ...nic activity in com... stood at 60 per cent ...wn from a revised ... in March but un... ...a year earlier. The ...dex, which parallels ...ds, fell to 37.5 per revised 50 per cent ... 71.4 per cent) in ...00 per cent a year ...e lagging index, re... ...activity, stood at ... in April, unchang... ...e year earlier and ...

Spending Rises

... retail spending in ...red the highest an... 15 months, indicat... ...turn in individual ... Japan after a long ... the statistics bu... Premier's office said. ...ate report on retail ... May, the Ministry ...onal Trade and In... that department ...ose only 6.2 per cent ...ar-earlier month fol... ...-per-cent annual rise ...

...ets surveyed by ...ver, showed a 20-per... rate of growth in ..., up from a 15.9-per... rate in April. ...nding in April show... ...r-cent increase from ...lier month in nomi... ...nd a 3.9 per cent in ... The figure compares ...nual rise of 9.6 per ...minal terms and 0.2 ... real terms in March, ...aid.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Péchiney Sees Higher Profits

Péchiney Ugine Kuhlmann expects an increase in group turnover and particularly in consolidated profit this year. Chairman Philippe Thomas says consolidated turnover in the first five months was 31 per cent up from the 1976 period. For all of 1976, the group reported consolidated profit of 153 million French francs (about $31 million) on turnover of 23.3 billion francs. However, Mr. Thomas notes that there has been some pause in demand on the overall market for the group's goods in the last few weeks.

Saviem, Berliet Plan Full Merger

State-owned Renault plans to merge its two trucking subsidiaries—Saviem and Berliet—into a single company, Renault Vehicules Industriels (RVI), within the next 12 months. Berliet was absorbed by Renault in December 1974 and has since operated independently of Saviem. Under the new plan, Berliet and Saviem trucks will be sold under their present names both in France and abroad and through their own networks. The merger is designed to streamline and specialize production leading to wider standardization in order to increase technical and economic competitivity. Company sources say Renault plans to earmark about one-third of the group's investments, or some 6 billion francs (about $1.2 billion), for its heavy-vehicle division in the next five years.

Carbide Develops Brain Scanner

Union Carbide Corp. has developed a new imaging system for detecting brain diseases. Its brain scanner employs a computer that constructs pictures of cross-sections of the brain based on scans of a radioisotope traveling through the body. These pictures are different from those produced by the widely used CAT scanners, which employ X-rays. Carbide says scanning the isotope provides data about the physiological functioning of organs that cannot be determined through X-rays. While equipment for isotope scans has long been available, Carbide's apparently will be the first commercially available system that combines computerized pictures with such scans. G.D. Searle & Co. has said it is developing such a system. Carbide expects to ship the first 10 scanners, whose method is called radioisotope reconstructed tomography, later this year. Each machine is priced at $300,000, about half the cost of a CAT scanner.

Imported Car Sales Rise in U.K.

Imported cars are taking a larger share of the British market, according to figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. They took 42 per cent of the sales last month, compared with 36 per cent in May last year. New-car sales in May, at 123,486, were 4.2 per cent ahead of the same month last year and foreign cars accounted for 51,833 of these. Over the five months from January to May, imports have gained 42 per cent of the market against 35 per cent a year ago, the society said. Market leader for May was Ford, with 32,960 sales, followed by British Leyland with 31,986. Ford was also the leading importer with 7,914. Other big importers last month were Datsun, 7,767, Renault, 5,452, Fiat, 3,924, Vauxhall 3,458 and Volkswagen, 3,365.

Official Urges Action On U.S. Trade Deficit

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 22 (WP).—A Commerce Department official yesterday said that "the U.S. trade deficit problem could get out of hand if not effectively addressed," and called for a concerted drive to boost American exports.

In a speech in Chicago, Frank Weil, assistant secretary of commerce for domestic and international business, took direct issue with recent assurances by the Treasury that the growing trade deficit was no cause for concern.

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal estimated two weeks ago that the trade deficit might run as high as $25 billion, and that the current account—which includes income on investments and from services—would be in deficit by $10 billion to $12 billion this year.

The trade deficit was $9.2 billion last year. For the first quarter of this year, it was $6.9 billion, an annual rate of $28 billion.

Stark Numbers

In a speech last month in New York, Assistant Treasury Secretary Fred Bergsten admitted that "these are stark numbers . . . (causing) doubts about the competitive strength of the United States in the world economy. In my view, such doubts are largely unwarranted."

Mr. Weil agreed that "we must not be alarmist and overreact to the deficit," but he added, "nor can we afford to underreact."

According to Mr. Blumenthal, the trade deficit is caused by heavy oil payments, which will run $41 billion this year, meaning that, except for oil, the United States is running a large trade surplus. The shift to a current account deficit from a surplus in recent years, Treasury officials say, is "a contribution to the stability of the international monetary system."

But Mr. Weil pointed out that the non-oil surplus had dropped by $8 billion between this year and last, with the decline concentrated in manufactured goods.

Floating Dollar

"This is a real problem," the official said. "I believe the trade deficit problem could get out of hand if not effectively addressed. Some have suggested that the appropriate action is simply to let the floating dollar handle matters. I do not agree. Neither does the Bank for International Settlements."

Treasury officials have not suggested a "floating dollar," in the sense of a general depreciation, as a solution to trade deficits. But they have pressed other countries in surplus, notably Japan, to allow their currencies to appreciate. A higher-valued yen would mean a lower dollar rate against the yen, but not against other major currencies.

Mr. Weil noted that the U.S. share of manufactured goods in world trade peaked at 21.2 per cent in 1975 and dropped to 20.3 per cent in 1976. The difference, he said, represents $4 billion in potential exports of manufactured goods.

He suggested that the nation needs "a plan of action" to stimulate export activity, because "floating exchange rates alone . . . cannot be counted upon to resolve our trade problems."

His suggestions included trade promotion efforts to conclude a new round of trade negotiations and resistance to dropping the special export tax incentive given through the Domestic International Sales Corp.

Customers Can Draw Interest and Loans

Merrill Lynch Takes Step Toward Banking

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, June 22 (WP).—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. announced a comprehensive new brokerage account for customers yesterday that will give the country's largest securities firm a toehold in banking and move it closer to its goal of becoming an all-purpose financial department store.

On Monday Merrill Lynch announced it intends to develop commercial banking activities outside the United States to counteract the encroachment of banks in the international securities business (IHT, June 21).

Merrill Lynch chairman Donald Regan said the program was "in effect the first step in a nationwide electronic funds transfer system."

Called the "cash management account," it will let customers earn interest on cash balances held with Merrill Lynch. Brokers today do not pay interest on uninvested funds they hold. Merrill Lynch will put these funds into one of its so-called "money market" mutual funds.

Customers, through use of a specially issued Visa (formerly BankAmericard) credit card and special bank checks, will in addition get nationwide and immediate access to these funds and also to loans from Merrill Lynch up to the margin value of securities held with the firm.

Regular Rates

The loans, collateralized by the securities, will be offered at Merrill Lynch's regular margin account rates, currently between 6.5 per cent and 8 per cent, depending on the size of the loan. These are generally much lower than the rates on consumer loans obtainable directly from banks.

Scheduled to begin this September, the "cash management accounts" will initially be limited to customers in Atlanta, Denver and Columbus, Ohio. If the pilot program proves successful, Merrill Lynch will extend it throughout the country, Mr. Regan said, "as quickly as possible."

Merrill Lynch has not yet decided what it will charge for the new account, Mr. Regan said, but it will probably be between $2 and $5 a month. To qualify, a customer must be eligible for a margin account, which requires a minimum of $2,000 in securities or cash.

The program is being offered in conjuction with City National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, a $750-million institution, which will provide check and credit-card processing, immediate debiting against accounts and record-keeping services for Merrill Lynch customers. The bank is the country's second largest processor in the Visa card system, after the Bank of America.

Merrill Lynch will meanwhile provide customers with a monthly statement summarizing all transactions, including purchase and sale of securities, dividends received or interest due, drafts and credit-card purchases.

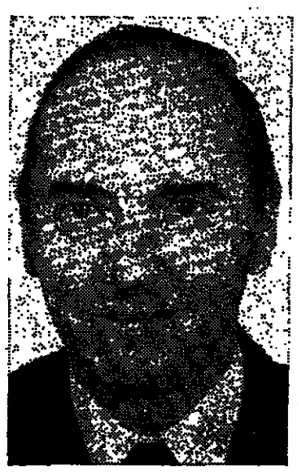
The "cash management account," according to an example offered by Mr. Regan, would work this way: A customer with $30,000 in securities held by Merrill Lynch will have available to him $10,000 in a credit line based on his margin account, or 50 per cent of his holdings.

Suppose with liquidation of some securities and dividend payments he accumulates $1,000 in cash; this will be deposited in a money-market fund where dividents are earned daily, based on prevailing short-term rates. Merrill Lynch will charge its normal fee of 1/2 of 1 per cent of funds under management as its annual fee. New deposits will be made weekly.

If the customer wants to buy an automobile costing $5,000, he can use his Visa card or a bank draft to pay for it, with $1,000 withdrawn from his money market fund shares and the remaining $4,000 in the form of a loan based on his margin account credit line. The cost of the loan, based on current interest rates, would be 8 per cent. (The cost of the loan goes down as the size of the borrowing goes up, with a 6.5-per-cent rate applied to borrowings over $50,000.)

A customer with the new account could use his Visa card at any of the 50,000 worldwide branches of the 8,700 banks in the Visa/BankAmericard system, as well as at all establishments accepting the card, and the payments would automically be made either by releasing balances invested in money market fund shares or by drawing down the available credit line.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Jacques Lemonnier

Jacques Lemonnier, formerly general manager of EMI France, has been moved up to chairman. He replaces Jacques Herbart, who has retired and becomes vice-president of the board of directors.

* * *

Ian MacGregor, who retires as chairman of Amax Inc. on Oct. 1, will become a partner and member of the board of Lehman Brothers on that date. Mr. MacGregor will become chairman of London-based Lehman Brothers International, in which Banca Commerciale Italiana and Banca della Svizzera Italiana will be minority partners.

Swiss Get Notes At Floating Rate

ZURICH, June 22 (Reuters).—Floating-rate notes have made their debut on the Swiss capital market.

The notes of a maximum 50 million francs (about $20 million) will pay investors 7/8 of a point above the London interbank offered rate for one-year Swiss francs. Investors are guaranteed that the rate will never be set lower than 5 3/4 per cent, a considerable advantage as the one-year Eurodeposit rate is currently 4 1/4 per cent.

The three-year notes, a private placement for the Trade Invest Bank & Trust Co. Nassau Ltd., a member of the Italian ENI group, are offered at par by an international consortium led by the Geneva-based finance company Soditic SA, which includes Banca Della Svizzera Italiana.

U.K. Loan Sold Out

LONDON, June 22 (Reuters).—The U.K. Treasury's £400 million of variable-rate, four-year notes have been sold out, market sources said today.

The issue was announced in late May and its principal feature was the interest yield which was set at an annual rate of half a point above an average rate for 91-day Treasury bills.

U.K. Economy Grows By 0.5% in Quarter

LONDON, June 22 (AP-DJ).—Provisional estimates of gross domestic product suggest that there was an increase of about 0.5 per cent in the level of economic activity from the fourth quarter of 1976 to the first quarter of this year, the Central Statistic Office said today.

The government said that according to its data for the six months ended March 31, GDP was about 2 per cent higher than in the previous six months. It said this increase showed "good evidence of an upturn in economic activity towards the end of 1976 and into 1977."

Leyland, Renault Set Up a Panel On Collaboration

LONDON, June 22 (AP-DJ).—British Leyland Ltd. and France's Renault said today they have decided to set up a joint working party to explore the possibilities for technical collaboration that could eventually result in a "system of exchange of manufacturing licenses and components on normal commercial conditions."

In a joint statement, the two state-controlled car-makers said: "The first field the working party will examine is that of transmissions. Any agreements will be concluded on the basis of an even balance of trade both in volume and in value added between the two concerns, even though one cannot entirely exclude temporary imbalances."

Derek Wittaker, managing director of Leyland cars, said that "we believe this understanding has considerable potential and value to both British Leyland and Renault. It is a significant breakthrough in cooperation between British Leyland and the Continental industry and it will strengthen very considerably the position of British Leyland and Renault in the world league of motor manufacturers."

W. German Price Rise

WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 22 (AP-DJ).—The index of West German wholesale prices rose 0.4 per cent to 162.4 in May from April, and was up 0.6 per cent from May, 1976, the Federal Statistics Office reported.

Profit-Taking on Big Board Ends Long String of Gains

NEW YORK, June 22 (IHT).—Prices were mostly lower at the New York Stock Exchange close today ending a string off 11 successive overall market gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 2.29 points to 926.31. It was off 2.97 at 3 p.m.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 770 to about 665.

Volume totaled 25.07 million shares, compared with 29.73 million yesterday.

Analysts ascribed the narrow loss largely to profit-taking after the long string of gains. They also said investors appeared to be disappointed that the market did not show more strength yesterday on a report indicating that inflation's advance is abating.

Raytheon fell 2 1/4 to 62 3/4 and Falcon Seaboard rose 1 to 57 1/2. Raytheon agreed to buy Falcon Seaboard in a one-for-one exchange of shares.

Rockwell International gave up 1 3/8 to 34 7/8. Government sources said although President Carter is leaning toward approval of Rockwell's B-1 bomber he is seeking a one-year production delay until 1980.

Boeing lost 1 to 36 7/8, Gould 1 3/4 to 30 1/4, Super Valu Stores 1 3/8 to 34 5/8, Frigitronics 1 to 22 1/4, Dresser Industries 1 1/8 to 46, Emery Air Freight 1 to 41 1/8, Burroughs 1 1/8 to 59 3/8 and Hewlett-Packard 1 1/2 to 77.

Teledyne advanced 2 1/2 to 71 1/2, actively traded Bandag 1 1/8 to 14 1/2, Bates Manufacturing 1 1/4 to 36 7/8, Certain-Teed 1 to 26 3/8, Continental Corp. 1 1/4 to 59 1/4, Revere Copper 2 1/4 to 17 and McDonnell Douglas 1 3/8 to 25 3/8.

American Stock Exchange prices closed mixed in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.36 to 118.22.

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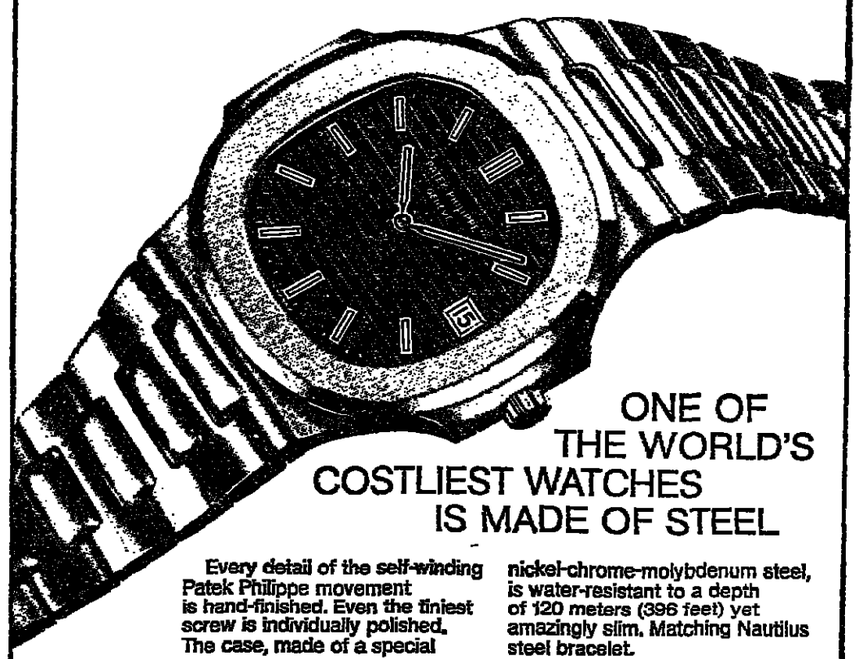
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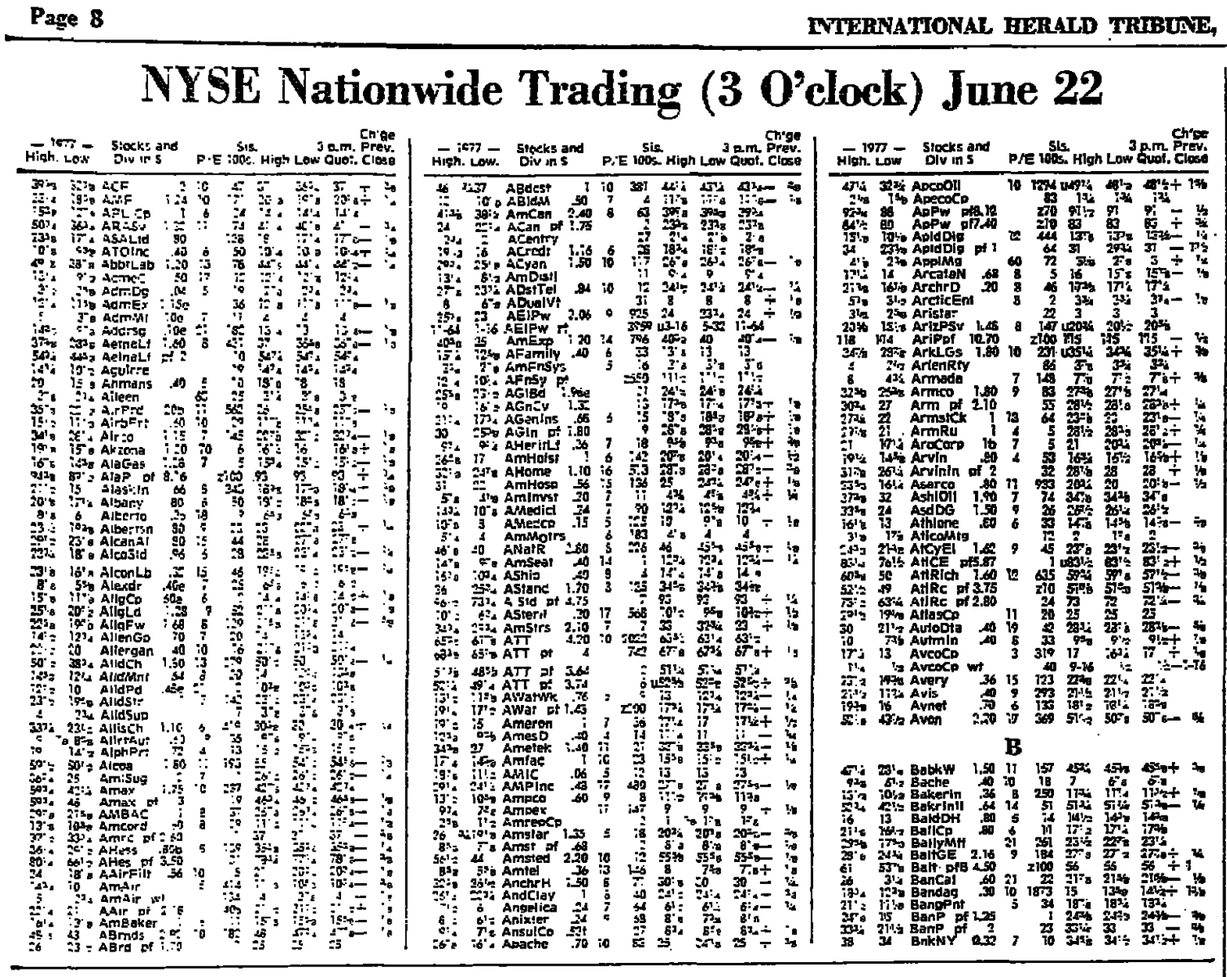


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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 22



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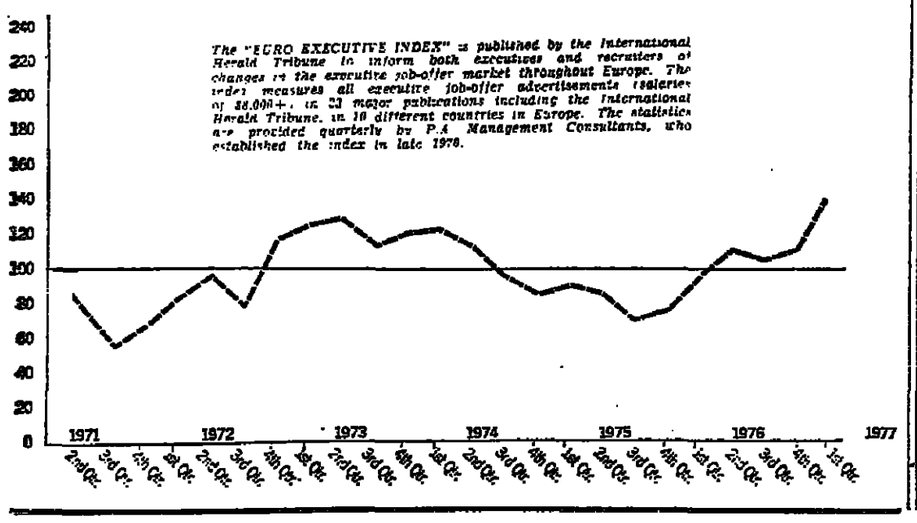
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(Continued on next page.)

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 22

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
BM 10	16	732	260	259½	259¾	-½
ntFlav .48	21	82	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
ntHarv 1.85	6	455	34½	33½	33¾	-¾
ntMin 2.60	7	67	42½	42⅛	42¼	-⅛
ntMinr pf 4		2	47¾	47½	47¾	+¾
ntMng .20	9	80	u21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+¼
ntMulti 1	7	24	18½	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
ntPaper 2	10	412	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	-¼
ntRectf .20		6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
ntTT 1.76	9	882	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	-⅛
ntTT pfH 4		1	65½	65½	65½	
ntTT pfJ 4		2	61½	61½	61½	
ntTT pfK 4		75	60⅜	60⅛	60⅛	-⅛
ntTT pfO 5		5	64⅛	64	64½	+¾
ntTT pf 2.25		60	43⅝	43½	43½	-⅜
ntTT pf 4.50		15	u65⅛	64⅛	65⅛	+¾
ntrpce 1.65	8	4	30½	30⅜	30⅜	
ntrpcepf 5		4	79⅛	78⅞	79⅛	+⅝
ntrpGp 1.80	8	1	35	35	35	-⅛
ntstPw 1.45	9	41	u18¼	18	18¼	+¼
ntrstUn .24	26	13	7	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
owaBf .50	4	19	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
owaEl 1.50	8	143	17½	17⅛	17½	
owaIG 1.84	9	33	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
owaIl pf2.31		z80	27¼	27¼	27¼	
owaPL 2.16	8	52	28½	28¼	28¼	
owaPS 1.80	9	25	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	-½
skCp	18	83	14	13¾	14	+⅜
elCp .38	7	192	17⅛	17⅛	17¾	
elCp pf1.44		60	16¼	15¾	15¾	
J - K						
amesF 1	12	47	21⅝	21¼	21¼	-½
antzen .80	8	13	14⅝	14¼	14¼	-⅛
apanF .98e		109	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+⅛
effPilot .92	10	50	30	29⅝	30	+⅛
erC pf 23.50		z180	127	127	127	+1
ewelC 1.30	8	135	24¼	24	24⅛	-⅛
ewelcor	5	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
ohnMan 1.60	12	301	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+⅛
ohnJn 1.40	19	622	72½	71¾	72	-⅝
ohnEF .20t		50	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
ohnCn 1.40	13	128	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞	-1
onLgn .60b	5	28	12⅛	12½	12½	
ostens 1	11	233	u24	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
oyMfg 1.30	12	36	44⅝	44	44	-⅝
mart .56	14	810	30⅛	29⅞	30	+⅛
aisrAl 1.40	14	48	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	+⅛
aisCm .50	7	157	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
aiCe pf1.37		17	16⅝	16¼	16½	+⅛
aisrSt 1.50	5	86	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+⅛
aneMil .28	6	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝	
aneb .50	15	711	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+⅛
ClyPL 2.46	8	39	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	-⅛
CSoln 1.40	12	12	36½	36	36½	-⅝
anGEl 1.76	7	27	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+⅛
anNb 1.48	8	35	u27¼	26¼	27¼	+⅝
anPLt 1.70	8	32	22½	22¼	22¼	-¼
aPL pf2.32		2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
aPL pf 2.23		5	u27½	27	27	
atvInd	4	34	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛
aty pf 1.46		2	21½	21½	21½	+¼
aufBr .06e	11	755	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	-⅛
auf pf 1.50		5	17½	17½	17½	-⅛
eweck .10e	9	25	18½	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
ene .30	7	15	10⅜	10½	10½	
eller .20	8	19	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
eliogg 1.10	15	180	26⅝	26¼	26¼	-⅜
elwd .92	5	18	15	14⅞	15	
ennmtl .96	11	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+⅛
erUtil 1.96	9	47	24⅜	24	24¼	
errGls .40	5	39	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛
errMc 1.25	12	254	62	60⅞	61¾	+¾
eystCon 1a	9	6	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
iddeW 1.20	6	255	29	28⅜	28⅞	-¼
idde pfB 4		25	49⅝	49	49¼	-⅛
idde pfC 4		5	49½	49½	49½	+⅛
imbCl 2.20	9	304	48	47⅝	47⅞	-⅛
ingDSt .60	8	86	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
irsch .90	14	36	16	15¾	16	+⅛
nightRd .72	12	97	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝	+⅛
oehrjn .80	7	128	18½	18	18½	+⅛
oppers .90	11	42	24½	23⅞	24¼	+⅛
racp .07e	4	10	7	7	7	+⅛
raft 2.32	10	68	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	-⅛
roger 1.44	7	28	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
ubota .47r	20	17	22½	22½	22½	
ysor .80	9	20	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	-⅝
L						
FE Cp	22	192	u 5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
FE pf .58		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
TV Cp	7	167	10⅜	10	10¼	+⅛
TVA .35t		1	15	15	15	-¼
TVCp pf 5		7	54⅝	53	54⅝	+1⅝
amSes 1.10	8	20	22	21½	22	
aneBry .80	8	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
amier wd		59	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
awtrCh .40	14	14	9½	9⅜	9⅜	-⅛
earSieg .50	7	161	16	15½	16	+⅛
earS pf2.25		11	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
easw 1.40	10	7	u35¼	35	35⅛	+½
eedsN .60	9	19	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
esona 1	6	11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
ehPCt 1	12	13	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
ehValy	13	472	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
Vin pf 1.50		6	28	27¼	27¼	-1⅛
ehmn 1.25e		82	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
mnar	65	9	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	
enox 1	9	5	22½	22⅛	22⅛	-⅛
esFay .40b	7	14	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
evFdC		9	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+⅛
evFin .75a		15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
eviStra .80	6	277	31⅛	30⅞	31	-⅛
evitzF .05e	10	98	5	4⅞	4⅞	
OF 1.80a	6	45	31⅛	30⅞	31	+⅛
ibrtyCp .68	7	34	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+⅛
ibrtyLn		46	4⅛	4	4	
ibyL 1.25		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
iggel 2.50	9	42	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
illyEli 1.42	14	409	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	-⅛
incNt 1.80	9	211	38½	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
incNtpf 3		2	76½	76½	76½	+⅛
incPl 1.72a		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
ionel	7	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
itton .18t	12	662	15	15	15	
itt ptc pf		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	-⅛
itton pf 2		5	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
ockhd	5	1846	u16	15½	15⅞	+⅜
octite .50	13	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
oews 1.20	5	70	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	-⅛
omFn .50	9	79	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	
omM .91e		93	16⅛	16⅛	16½	
onStar 1.10	8	37	21	21	21	
ongIsLt 1.63	8	128	19¾	19½	19¾	+⅛
IL pfI 5.75		1	92½	92½	92½	
IL pfK 8.30		z700	95	95	95	+⅛
IL pfN 13		z80	126⅛	126	126	-⅝
IL pfP 2.43		9	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
IL pfO 2.47		15	28	28	28	
ongDr .56	18	187	22½	22	22	-⅝
oralCp .60	7	73	17⅝	17¼	17⅛	-⅛
Land 1.20	10	372	27½	27	27⅛	-⅛
Pacif .40	9	197	15⅛	15	15⅛	
uvGs 1.92	10	35	27	26½	27	+⅛
wenst .60	14	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
brzl 1.30	14	231	35⅛	36	36	
ckyS .76b	12	82	15½	15¼	15¼	-⅛
dlow .40	9	30	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
kens 1.60	8	8	28½	28⅜	28⅜	-⅛
M						
PX .40a	6	2	12½	12½	12½	-⅛
CA 1b	9	102	43½	43	43	-⅝
EI .20	6	92	5½	5⅜	5½	
GIC .20	11	1403	15½	15	15⅛	-¼
ACAF .60b	25	36	13½	13	13⅛	+⅛
acDn .10e	5	64	6	6	6	-⅛
acke .36	6	8	6⅛	6½	6½	
acmill .50	8	458	u10⅜	10¼	10½	
acy 1.50	7	64	37½	37¼	37¼	-⅛
acvpf 4.25		z110	54½	53½	53½	-⅝
adFd .32e		76	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
adSqG	11	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
agicCf .40	7	70	11	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
allry 1.20	25	19	43¼	43	43	-¼
alonH .68	12	16	u25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
anhIn .20b	4	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
frHan 1.92	7	38	37½	37⅛	37¼	-⅛
APCO 1.10	14	126	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	+⅛
aratM .50	5	36	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
aratO 2.20	8	104	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛	-⅛
aremI .60	6	115	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	-¼
arMid .80	10	276	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	-⅛
arionL .56	10	34	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	-⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
18⅝	16⅛	MarkCtl .28	6	33	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	-⅛
64	45⅛	Marley 1.60	8	12	61⅝	61	61¼	-¼
14	9¼	Marriot .25t	18	298	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	-⅛
61	53½	MrshM 2.40	17	80	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	
23	17⅝	MarshF 1.24	10	79	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
29¾	23¾	MartM 1.50	7	119	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
20⅝	10¼	MaryK .40	12	32	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
28⅞	23	MridCu .66b	8	39	25¾	25½	25¾	+⅛
26⅝	18½	Masco .28	13	446	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+1⅛
24½	17⅛	Masonit .60	10	239	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	-⅛
14⅝	12⅛	MasM 1.13e	19	14	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
23⅝	17⅛	MasseyF 1a	5	169	20	19⅝	19⅞	-⅛
18⅝	15⅝	MasCp 1.52		40	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
11⅞	11	MasInc .96e		29	11½	11⅜	11⅜	-⅛
26⅝	21⅛	MatsuE .33e	10	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
9¼	5	Mattel	8	1017	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
32⅛	21⅝	MayDS 1.36	8	271	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	-⅜
3⅝	2⅞	MaysJW	17	7	3	3	3	+⅛
35⅞	28⅛	Maytg 1.50a	13	30	32⅛	31⅞	32	+½
22¾	15	McCord .84	8	70	22⅛	21⅞	22	+⅛
56⅝	43⅝	McDer 1.60	5	172	56½	55⅝	56	-⅛
53⅝	37¾	McDnld .20	16	585	45⅝	45⅛	45⅞	-⅛
24⅜	19⅝	McDonD .50	9	670	u25	24	25	+1
23	18¾	McDonh 1	6	24	20⅝	20⅛	20½	-⅛
33	28⅝	McGEd 1.60	9	18	30	29⅞	29⅞	-⅛
18⅝	15⅝	McGrH .80	10	87	18	17⅞	18	
34¾	28¼	McIntyr 1	4	z270	29⅞	29	29	-⅞
20⅝	15½	McKee 1	6	18	17⅛	17	17	-⅛
26¾	20	McLean .46	8	23	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+⅛
18⅛	13	McLout .30t	9	90	14	13⅞	13⅞	
12⅛	10⅞	McNeil .80	5	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
24	18⅝	MeadCp 1	6	77	22⅝	22	22⅛	-⅛
32	27¼	Medusa 1.60	7	101	27⅛	d27	27	-⅛
27⅛	19⅞	Melville .96	10	88	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	-⅛
46	35⅝	MercStr .80	8	9	40½	40¼	40½	+⅛
68¼	50	Merck 1.50	16	715	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞	-⅝
24⅝	17¼	Merdith .80	5	9	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
25⅛	16⅛	MerrLy .88	9	571	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+⅛
39⅝	31	MesaPet .40	16	759	36⅛	35½	35½	-⅝
40¼	31	MesP pf 1.60		71	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝	-⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Mesab 1.33e	11	279	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	-⅜
29⅝	22⅝	Mesta 1.50e	5	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	-⅛
25⅝	16	MGM 1r	70	88	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	-⅛
32¼	24⅝	Metrm 1.10	6	245	28⅞	27⅝	28¼	+⅛
95⅝	88⅝	MtE pfJ 8.32		z30	93	93	93	+1
93¾	87⅝	MtE pfI 8.12		z4020	u93½	93½	93½	+¼
26	25	MbCp pf2.05		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	-⅛
17½	13⅝	MchGs 1.20b	8	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
30	28¾	MhWI pf2.67		6	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
26⅝	25	MhWI pf2.72		11	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
25	20¾	Microwv .40	11	14	24⅛	24	24	-½
18⅝	16	MidCtl 1.24	9	20	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
17⅝	16⅝	MidSUt 1.36	9	1532	17	16⅝	16¾	-⅛
1⅞	1	MidIndM	2	36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
33⅛	28⅝	MidlRo 1.60	8	36	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	-⅛
26⅛	22	MilesL 1.28	8	44	24	23¾	23⅞	-⅛
14⅝	10⅛	MiltBrd .60	7	27	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
16⅛	10⅛	MilRoy .25	7	12	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
23¾	21⅛	MinnGs 1.72	8	10	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
57	47⅛	MinMM 1.70	16	620	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	
22⅛	20⅛	MinPL 1.76	10	28	21⅞	21⅝	20⅞	+⅛
10⅞	10⅛	MirroAl .96	12	21	11⅝	10⅞	11	+⅛
21⅛	16⅛	MisnIns .48	7	36	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
50⅝	39⅝	MPacC 1.80	6	159	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	-⅝
17⅝	15⅝	MoPSv 1b	8	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
27⅝	25⅝	MoPS pf2.44		2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	-⅛
71	62	Mobil 3.80	8	325	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	-¾
4⅜	2¼	MobileH		32	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
19¼	14	Mohasco .80	8	38	15¼	14⅞	15¼	
7¾	4⅝	MohkDta	16	73	5⅛	5	5⅛	
23½	21½	MohkR 1.20	4	16	22½	22¼	22¼	
33½	30⅛	Molycp 1.20	9	57	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	-⅝
62	49⅛	Moly pf 2.50		13	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛	+1⅛
27⅛	24⅛	Monrh 1.20a	5	5	24½	24⅜	24⅝	-¼
16¼	12⅝	Monogr .28	6	72	16¼	16	16⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	MonrEq .20	26	308	u12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
88⅞	70⅛	Monsan 3.10	7	291	71⅝	71	71⅝	-⅞
42¼	35⅝	MonDU 2.40	8	8	39⅞	38⅝	38⅞	-⅛
28¼	24	MonPw 1.80	11	58	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	-⅛
25⅝	22	MontSt 1.80a		17	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅛
10⅛	10	MONY .99e	10	56	11⅛	11	11⅛	
37⅝	32⅝	Moore .90	6	129	u38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	+⅛
56¾	48	Morgan 2	10	108	50⅜	50	50⅛	
30¾	21⅛	MorKn 1.80b	6	23	29¼	29⅛	29¼	
13⅛	9⅝	MorseSh .50	4	21	11⅛	11	11	-⅛
4⅝	3⅝	MtgTrAm		22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
23⅛	18⅝	MorNor 1	9	53	u23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
56⅝	36¼	Motrola .84	18	206	41⅝	41	41⅝	-⅛
48¾	38⅛	MtFuel 2	10	38	44⅛	44	44⅛	-⅛
28¼	24⅛	MtStTel 1.88	10	7	28⅛	28	28¼	+⅛
10⅛	7¾	Munford .40	13	25	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
18⅝	16	Munsng 1.08	12	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
20⅝	17⅛	MurphC 1.28	6	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
35⅛	22⅛	MurpOil .80	9	27	35	34⅞	35	+⅛
17	15⅝	MotOm 1.32		15	16	15⅞	16	
13⅝	9	MyersL .40	14	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
N								
38⅝	32	NCR .80	10	406	36⅝	36½	36½	-⅝
23⅛	19⅞	NLInd 1.20	10	120	22⅛	22	22⅛	-⅛
25⅝	20⅛	NLT .76	8	268	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	-⅛
8⅛	5⅝	NVF 2.45t	6	68	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
53¾	45⅛	Nabisco 2.52	10	67	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	-⅛
34⅝	27¼	Nalco 1.10	16	190	33⅞	33⅛	33¾	+⅛
14⅝	11⅛	Narco .60	7	30	12	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
31⅞	19⅝	Nashua .68	10	25	28⅛	20⅝	20⅝	-⅛
13⅝	10⅛	NatAirl .50	10	37	12⅛	12	12	-⅛
17¼	14⅛	NAvia .77e		34	16⅞	17	17⅛	+⅛
13⅝	12⅛	NatCan .57	6	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
26⅝	23	NCan pf 1.50		4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
22⅛	19¼	NtChem .48	11	120	17¼	17	17	
15⅝	8⅝	NtCtyL .60e	8	32	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅛
25⅞	23⅛	NatDist 1.40	7	322	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
72½	69¼	NDist pf 4.25		z30	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
29⅛	25¼	NatFG 2.16	7	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
18⅛	15⅝	NatGyp 1.05	10	483	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	NatHom		169	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
7⅝	6	NatInd .30	4	27	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
14⅝	12⅝	NtInd pf 1.25		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
24⅞	17⅛	NMdCr .24	10	65	21⅞	20⅞	21¼	+⅛
16½	12⅝	NMedE .40b	8	61	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
24⅝	19½	NMineSv .60	11	19	21	20⅝	20⅝	-⅛
59⅛	48⅛	NatPrsto 3	6	22	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	-⅛
20⅞	16½	NtSemic	22	412	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
15⅛	13⅝	NSvcInd .82	8	24	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
20¼	16	NStand 1.04	7	18	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
51	41⅛	NStrch 1.08	12	10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
45⅛	36¼	NatlSH 2.50	10	133	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+⅛
4¾	3⅛	NatTea		5	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
45⅞	33⅝	Natom 1.60b	4	67	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	-⅛
28⅝	25½	Natm pf 1.60		41	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	-⅛
16½	13½	Neptune .50	18	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25	22¼	NevPw 1.76	7	51	u25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
19	17	NevP pf 1.60		z230	18	18	18	+⅛
25¾	23½	NevP pf 2.30		z400	24½	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
28	20⅝	NevP pf 1.95		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
23⅝	21⅛	NEngEl 1.94	9	118	23½	23	23¼	+⅛
17⅝	15⅝	NEnGE 1.36	8	33	u17½	17⅛	17¼	-⅛
31⅝	29⅝	NEnP pf2.76		2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
35⅝	32⅝	NEngT 2.60	9	6	33⅛	33	33⅛	+⅛
20¼	19	NYSEG n	9	51	u20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
20⅝	16	Newhall .56	11	2	19⅛	19¼	19¼	-⅛
30	23⅛	Newmt 1.60	15	185	24	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
92⅝	73	Newt pf 4.50		10	74	73⅝	73⅝	-⅛
16⅝	14	NiaMP 1.34	10	163	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
42	38⅛	NiaMpf 3.60		z100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
46	42	NiaMpf 3.90		z20	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
48⅝	45	NiaMpf 4.10		z10	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	-1
121	115⅛	NiaMpf 11.75		z70	108½	108⅛	108⅛	+⅛
13	10⅛	NiagSh .97e		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
31⅛	27⅛	Nicor 2.32	7	51	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+⅛
37	28	NorfSn 1.76	8	715	31⅛	30⅝	31	-⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Norlin 1.40	6	11	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+⅛
29⅝	23	Norris 1	7	86	29	28½	28⅝	-⅛
24⅛	23⅛	NoACoal n	12	12	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
5	3⅝	NoAMtg		25	3⅝	3½	3½	-⅛
36	31⅝	NoAPhl 1.50	7	36	32⅝	32	32	
4½	3⅝	NoCAir .12	5	43	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
1⅝	1	NoCeAir wt		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅝	10⅛	NoestUt 1.02	8	281	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅝	17⅝	NIndPS 1.44	8	95	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
48¼	44⅛	NorNGs 2.08	7	346	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞	-⅝
88¼	83	NoNG pf5.60		z20	88	88	88	
30	25⅝	NoStPw 1.94	9	40	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	-¼
47½	42⅝	NSPw pf3.60		z200	44½	44½	44½	
52	49	NSPw pf.10		z100	u52⅛	52½	52½	+½
87⅝	80½	NSPw pf6.80		z110	85	85	85	+1
32	27⅛	NorTel .6	18	108	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	-⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Northgate .10t	6	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
22½	20⅛	Northrp n1.20	7	193	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+⅛
30⅝	22⅝	NwstAirl .50	9	154	26	25⅝	25⅝	-½
24⅞	24	NwtBcp n	8	145	24	d23½	23⅝	-¼
39¼	32⅛	NwtEnr 2.20	7	304	u42	38⅝	40½	+2⅛
37¼	32	NwEn .ct2.20	7	21	u41⅝	39⅛	40¼	+1⅝
58½	43⅝	NwtInd 2.85	7	263	u59	58	59	+⅝
35	21¾	NwtInd wt		10	35	34⅞	35	+1
129⅞	98	NwIn pf 4.20		2	u130⅝	130	130⅝	+1⅝
28⅛	26½	NwtP pf 2.50		6	27½	27⅛	27⅛	-⅛
13⅝	11⅝	NwMLf 1e	14	33	13	12¾	12⅞	-⅛
30¼	25	NwStW 1.20	12	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
39	32½	Norton 1.60	8	60	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
20⅛	17⅝	NorSim .60b	8	598	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
44⅝	38⅝	NortS pf 1.60		3	40	39½	39½	-⅛
22⅛	21⅛	Nucor n .36	7	8	21⅝	21½	21½	
O								
19⅛	15½	OKC 1.20	6	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
20⅞	9⅝	OakInd .50	11	26	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	-¼
30⅛	20¼	OcciPet 1.25	10	1526	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	-⅛
16⅛	11⅝	OcciPet wt		142	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
47⅝	38	OcciP pf2.16		6	47½	47¼	47½	-⅛
97	74⅛	OcciP pf3.60		8	97	95⅛	97	
95	73¼	OcciP pf 4		7	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	-⅛
28⅝	26⅛	OcciP pf2.50		142	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
29¼	21⅛	Ogden 1.40	6	23	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
26¼	23½	Ogdn pf 1.87		4	41⅛	42⅛	41⅛	-⅛
21	18⅛	OhioEd 1.70	9	337	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
96¼	91¼	OhEd pf 9.20		z500	95⅛	94	94	-2¼
100¾	95⅛	OhEd pf 8.64		z1810	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
113⅛	110	OhE pf 10.48		z10	112½	112⅛	112½	
91	86½	OhPw pf8.04		z10	87½	87½	87½	-1¼
87¼	83¼	OPw pf7.60		z10	86¼	86¼	86¼	
88	83½	OPw pfC7.40		z700	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛	+1¼
132½	127	OPw pfF 14		z40	130	130	130	
19⅛	17	OklaGE 1.48	10	60	19	18⅛	19	+⅛
11⅞	10⅛	OkIGE pf .80		z500	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-1
42⅛	33	OklaNG 2	6	97	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
44⅛	38⅝	OlinCp 1.50	7	21	40½	40⅛	40⅛	-⅛
39⅜	34⅛	Olinkrft 1.10	10	21	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
18⅛	12⅝	Omark .72	9	130	17⅝	17	17⅛	-⅛
14	11⅛	Opelika .84	7	2	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
16⅛	14⅝	OranRk 1.36	9	17	16⅛	16	16	
10⅝	5⅛	Orange .20b	20	37	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
27¼	20⅛	OutMar 1.40	6	13	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
21⅝	16⅛	OutletCo .70	8	33	20	19¾	20	
13	10⅛	OverhDr .50	7	11	13	12⅝	12⅝	
23⅝	17⅝	OvernitT 1	7	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
30⅝	22	OverSh .30b	8	222	u31¼	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
72	58	OwenC 1.20	14	130	66⅛	65⅛	66	+⅛
29⅝	26¼	OwenII	9	55	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
91½	85½	OwnII pf4.75		5	91	90	91	+1
31⅝	20	Oxfrdind .67	8	48	31⅝	31	31⅛	
P - Q								
9½	7⅛	PNBMtg .42e	17	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
59⅞	49½	PPG 2.40	8	152	58⅝	57⅝	58	-⅛
9⅝	7	PSA	9	24	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
14⅞	13⅝	PacAS 1.24		50	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
24⅞	22⅛	PacGE 2	7	362	24	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
20	18⅛	PacLtg 1.68	7	481	19¾	19½	19⅝	-⅛
39⅛	32	PacLm 1.50	14	82	34⅛	34	34	-½
29⅝	25⅝	PacPet .86	9	61	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	
24⅛	21⅛	PacPw 1.80	10	178	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
18⅝	17⅛	PacTT 1.40	8	21	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+⅛
16⅝	9⅛	PacTIn .80	9	5	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	-⅛
8⅝	6⅛	PaineW .40	4	66	7	7	7	
15⅛	13½	PaiW pf 1.30		7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	9½	PalmBc .65	5	49	15⅛	15	15⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Pamida .12	14	48	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
6	3⅝	PanAm	10	3963	6	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
49⅝	41⅛	PanEP 2.50	8	153	49⅛	48⅝	49	+⅛
17½	13⅛	Paprcft .80b	8	13	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
21⅛	16⅛	Pargas 1b	9	11	19⅛	19	19⅛	
38⅛	29⅝	ParkDr .20	10	29	37⅛	37½	37¼	-⅛
28¼	25	ParHan 1	10	19	27⅛	27¼	27¼	
20	14⅛	ParkPn .48	9	13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
19½	11	PatPtl 1.25t	29	95	15	14½	15	+½
22⅛	17½	Paylsnw .50	8	58	20	19⅝	19⅞	+½
28⅝	21	Peabody .20	13	88	25⅝	24⅛	25⅛	-⅛
52¾	33¼	Penney 1.48	10	759	34⅛	34¼	34½	-⅛
23⅞	20⅝	PaPL 1.92	8	110	23⅝	23½	23½	-⅛
55	51	PaPL pf 4.40		z100	51½	51½	51½	
56	51⅝	PaPL pf 4.50		z40	52	52	52	
97	92½	PaPL pf 8.40		z250	96	96	96	
108⅞	104½	PaPL pf 9.24		z70	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	-⅞
116	110	PaPL pf 11		z60	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	
132½	128	PaPL pf 13		z330	131	130	130	-½
93	87½	PaPL pf 8		z1020	93	92⅛	93	+⅝
37⅝	31⅝	Penwlt 1.80	10	22	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	
26⅛	23½	Penw pf 1.60		5	26	26	26	+½
35⅝	29½	Pennzol 1.80	8	162	35	34⅝	34⅞	-⅛
98	93	Pennz pfB 8		z100	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	-⅛
11¼	7⅛	PeopDr .20	7	35	8½	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
53⅛	44⅛	PeopGs 3.48	7	95	53⅛	53	53	-⅛
24⅛	22¼	PepsiCo .80	12	860	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
21⅛	16½	PerkinE .32	15	211	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
32½	29	PetInc 1.80	8	66	31	30⅝	31	
17½	16⅛	PetInc pf .80		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛	15⅝	PetInc pf 1		2	16	16	16	
18⅛	14⅛	PeterPl .88	8	27	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
77½	67	Petrie 2a	14	50	74	73⅛	73⅛	-1⅛
29	25	Petrolan .72	9	46	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	-⅛
29	23⅝	PetRs 2.61e		9	26⅛	25⅛	26	
29⅝	24⅛	Pfizer .96	12	341	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	-½
47¼	28½	PhelpD 2.20	14	334	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	-⅛
20¼	17⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	10	255	20	19⅞	20	
44⅝	40½	PhilE pf 3.80		z430	43½	42½	42½	-⅝
84	77⅝	PhilE pf 7		z100	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	
104½	93½	PhilE pf 8.75		z100	102	102	102	
92⅛	84⅝	PhilE pf 7.85		z300	90½	89½	90½	
18⅛	15⅝	PhilaSub .88	8	43	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+¼
61⅞	51⅝	PhilMr 1.65	16	271	56⅛	56	56½	+⅛
8⅝	5	PhilInd .10e	6	302	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
10¾	10½	PhilInd pf		14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
31⅞	27	PhilPet 1	11	1364	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	-⅛
11⅞	9½	PhilVH .60	7	19	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
7⅞	6⅝	Pier 1 .20	6	37	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
45	35⅝	Pllsbry 1.16	12	85	39⅝	39	39	-¼
39¼	31	Pioner 1.44	9	10	35½	35¼	35⅛	+⅛
17¼	11¼	PionerEl	10	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
21	15½	PitneyB .80	13	450	20⅝	20⅛	20½	-⅛
27	18⅛	PittFrg .80b	9	101	25	24½	25	+½
30⅝	27	Pittstn 1a	8	423	28⅛	28	28⅛	-⅛
32	19¼	PizzaHt .40	12	1288	31⅛	30¼	31⅛	+⅛
4⅝	3¼	PlanRsc	7	71	4½	4	4⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Playboy .12	13	26	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
14⅞	10¼	Plessey .77e	8	27	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Pneumo 1	5	38	18⅛	18	18⅛	-⅛
38⅝	29	Polaroid .50	12	486	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	-⅛
9½	6	Pondrosa	10	133	9⅛	9	9⅛	-⅛
18¼	17⅛	PopeTal .80	14	4	17¼	17½	17½	+⅛
26⅛	20½	Portec .80b	10	82	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	
20⅞	18⅝	PortGE 1.70	12	170	19⅛	19½	19⅛	
116½	110¼	PoG pf 11.50		z100	112½	112½	112½	
29¾	27	PorG pf 2.60		15	28	27⅜	27⅛	-⅛
39⅝	30⅝	Potlch .84	8	48	32½	31⅞	32¼	+⅛
16⅛	14⅛	PotmEl 1.28	9	215	16⅛	16	16	-⅛
53½	50¼	PotEl pf 4.50		z100	51⅛	51⅛	51¼	-½
62⅛	58	PotEl pf 5		z500	59	59	59	-1
14	12	Premier .48	8	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
93⅝	72½	ProctG 2.60	15	228	82	81⅝	81⅝	-⅝
10⅝	9⅝	ProdRsh	9	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
32⅝	23	Proler 1.40	10	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
20⅛	17	PSvCol 1.46	10	176	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
88	82	PSCol pf7.15		z20	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	-1
26⅝	24⅝	PSCol pf2.70		14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
31⅝	26	PSvcIn 2.04	9	312	29	28¾	28¾	-⅛
46	41⅝	PSInd pf3.50		z200	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
21¼	19⅝	PSvNH 1.88	9	47	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	-⅛
30½	28½	PSNH pf2.75		z210	u30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+⅝
24	21⅛	PSvNM 1.60	11	34	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅛
25⅛	21½	PSvEG 1.96	9	382	25	24⅝	24¾	-⅛
17⅝	16⅛	PSEG pf1.40		16	16½	16½	16½	
63½	59⅛	PSEG pf5.28		z2290	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
25⅝	24⅝	PSEG pf2.17		26	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+¼
28⅝	25⅝	PSEG pf2.43		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	-⅛
130½	124¼	PSE pf 12.25		z1610	127¾	126½	126½	
90¼	83	PSEG pf7.40		z900	88½	88½	88½	+1
110	104	PSEG pf9.62		z100	106½	106½	106½	
8⅝	4⅝	Publcker		637	u 8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Pueblo		53	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
16⅞	16⅝	PaSPL n	8	73	16⅛	d16⅛	16⅛	
35⅝	31⅛	Pullmn 1.32	13	16	32¼	31¾	31⅞	-⅛
19½	16½	Purex 1.08	9	44	17⅛	17	17	
25⅛	21⅝	Purex pf1.35		2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
3⅝	2⅝	PuritnFa	5	5	3	3	3	+⅛
28⅛	19½	Puroltr 1.16	8	23	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
26⅝	21⅝	QuakOat .92	8	199	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	-⅛
21¼	15¼	QuakStO .78	11	10	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
28¼	22	Quanex 1.20	9	20	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
7¼	5¼	Questor .20r	16	33	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
R								
37⅛	25⅝	RCA 1.20	13	444	32	31⅝	31¾	-¼
47	43	RCApf 3.50		z10	45	45	45	
76	69	RCA pf 4		1	74½	74½	74½	+¼
14⅞	9⅛	RTE .28	14	146	14⅛	13⅞	14	-⅛
17⅝	14	RalsPur .40	12	513	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	-⅛
4½	3¼	Ramad .09e	17	125	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24	13¼	Rancoln .80	8	11	22	21⅝	21⅝	-⅝
7⅝	4⅛	RapidAm	3	86	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
33⅛	29⅛	Raybt 1.50b	6	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
25⅛	19	Raymnd .88	7	44	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
65⅛	54	Raythn 2	11	664	65	62½	62½	-2½
22⅝	16⅝	ReadBat .80	7	307	u22¾	22¼	22¾	-¼
3⅝	2⅝	Redman	6	712	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
12¾	8⅝	ReeceCp .60	8	23	8⅞	8¾	8¾	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
20⅛	16⅝	ReichCh .74	9	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
14	8⅞	ReliabSt .68	8	49	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
35⅝	29¼	ReinEl 1.10	11	22	34⅛	34	34	-⅝
23⅛	18⅝	ReliaanGp	4	401	21⅛	20⅝	21	-⅛
41⅝	34⅝	RelG pf 2.20		10	36	36	36	-¼
30	24	RelG pf 2.60		24	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+⅛
28⅛	26⅝	Relin pf 2.68		62	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	-⅛
11	7⅛	RepubCp	7	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅝	15⅛	RepFinS 1	6	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	-⅛
2	1⅛	RepMtg		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
34⅞	28⅝	RepStl 1.60	10	44	29⅝	29⅛	29⅞	
34⅝	30¼	RepTex 1.20	8	138	31	30⅞	30⅞	-⅛
21¼	16½	ResrvOil .20	16	256	19⅛	18⅞	19	
26¾	15¼	RevcoDS .40	12	42	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
21⅝	9⅝	Revere	28	939	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+1⅛
44⅛	36⅛	Revlon 1	14	227	40	39⅛	39⅛	-⅛
13	9⅝	Rexham .40	8	65	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
39⅝	32	Rexnrd 1.44	7	17	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
70	63¼	Reynin 3.28	9	143	69⅝	68⅝	69	-⅛
82	73	Reyin pf2.25		6	81⅛	81	81	-⅛
44⅛	36½	ReyMet 1.20	10	169	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	-½
94½	81	ReyM pf4.50		7	89½	89½	89½	-⅛
41½	39⅝	ReyM pf2.27		1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	-⅛
11⅛	8¼	ReynSe .40a	8	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
16⅝	12⅝	RichCo 1	6	17	15⅛	15	15	
26⅛	18⅛	RichMer .70	8	40	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
27	19⅝	Richmnd 1	11	282	u27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
21⅝	17½	RiegelT 1.20	5	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
30⅛	20½	RioGran .70	8	22	24	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
17⅛	12⅛	RioGr pf .80		50	15⅛	14⅝	15	
17⅛	13⅛	RiteAid .32	10	221	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
25¾	18⅝	Robshw 1.10	11	17	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
25¼	21⅝	Robrtsn 1.50	7	7	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9⅝	Robins .32	9	90	10⅛	10	10	
20⅛	17⅛	RochG 1.40	7	74	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
179	116½	RochG pf 11		z40	118½	118½	118½	+⅛
16⅛	14⅛	RochTl 1	8	66	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
13⅛	10⅝	Rockowr .76	5	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
36⅝	30⅛	Rockwl 2.20	9	219	36	35	35	-1⅛
90½	75⅛	RkInt pf 4.75		1	88	88	88	-1⅛
32⅛	28	RkInt pf 1.35		1	32	32	32	
51⅛	41⅝	RohmH 1.28		18	42⅝	42	42¼	-⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Rohrind		14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅛	16½	Rollins .50	12	420	21	20⅞	20⅞	
4⅞	3⅝	Ronson	17	9	3⅝	3½	3½	-⅛
26⅝	20⅝	Roper 1.40	6	24	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
13½	9¼	Rorer .60	11	65	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
29⅛	20⅛	Rosario .40b	19	44	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
24⅝	14¼	Rowan .12	10	337	24	23	23⅝	+⅛
19¼	14⅝	RoyCCol .80	8	129	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
61	51¼	RoylD 4.01e	5	541	57½	57¼	57⅛	+⅛
27½	21½	Rubbrm .48	13	86	23⅝	23¼	23½	+⅛
11⅞	10⅝	RussTog .76	8	36	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	RyderS .15r	9	714	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
S								
4	2¼	SCASv	12	108	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
24⅝	19⅝	SCMCp 1	6	78	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	-¼
15½	13⅛	SOSCon .50	5	18	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
29	24	Sabine .50	10	9	26¼	26½	26⅝	-⅛
6¼	4⅛	Safgdin .16	8	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
50⅝	44⅛	Safewy 2.20	11	82	48	47⅛	47⅞	-⅛
13⅛	9½	SagaCp .36	6	24	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+⅛
44½	33⅝	SJoMn 1.30	12	242	35⅝	34⅛	35	-⅝
14⅛	12½	StJoLP 1.12	9	2	13	12⅛	12⅛	
47½	41	StLSaF 2.50	9	15	45	44⅛	44⅛	-¼
13¼	11⅛	StPauls 1e		40	12⅝	12½	12½	-⅛
38⅛	32⅝	StRegP 1.64	9	35	33½	33⅛	33⅛	-⅛
7¼	6¼	Salant .32	5	32	7	6⅞	7	
17⅛	13⅝	Sambos .48	9	308	16½	16¼	16¼	-⅛
15¼	13⅝	SDieGE 1.20	8	97	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+¼
9⅞	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
13¼	9⅝	Sanders		29	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
42	35½	SFeInd 2	7	173	40	39⅛	39⅞	+⅛
11½	9¼	SFeIn pf .50		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
54⅞	42⅛	SFeInt .60	10	280	53⅛	53¼	53½	+1
4⅝	3⅛	SaulRE		29	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
3⅛	2⅝	SavASp	26	22	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7½	5⅛	SavOnD .24	7	28	6	6	6	
11⅛	9⅝	SavEIP .80	6	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
15⅝	14⅛	SavE A 1.34		2	15	14⅞	14⅞	
14	13	SavE pf 1.28		6	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
27⅛	18¼	SavBM .40	12	29	27½	26⅝	26⅞	-⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Schaefer	4	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
44¾	31⅛	SchrPlo 1.12	12	623	37⅛	36⅛	36⅞	-⅛
18½	12⅞	Schlitz .68	9	139	14⅛	13⅞	14¼	+⅛
66⅞	56	Schlumb .80	18	745	u67⅛	66⅝	67⅛	+⅝
16	13	SCOAln .90	5	5	15	14⅞	15	
6⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	26	28	5⅝	5½	5½	-⅛
28	22¾	ScotFet 1.20	8	36	26	25⅝	25⅝	-¼
26⅛	21¼	ScottFor 1	8	28	25⅛	24⅞	25	+¼
20¼	15⅝	ScottP .76	9	104	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	-⅛
10⅛	8	Scottys .20	11	25	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
23½	19	Scovill 1.20	7	266	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
8	6½	Scudder	14	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
9⅝	8⅞	Scud pf .71e		5	9	9	9	+⅛
45	24⅛	SeaCont .25	10	79	44½	43¾	44½	+⅝
39⅛	33	SeabCL 2	6	39	38	37⅞	37⅞	+⅛
4⅞	2⅝	SeabWA .22t	6	255	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
24	19½	Seagram .80	8	28	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
11⅛	7⅛	Seagrv .16e	7	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
17¼	14⅝	SealPw .80	6	2	15	15	15	
13⅛	11	SearleG .52	10	157	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
60⅛	54	Sears 1.80e	12	436	59⅝	59	59	-⅛
30⅛	27⅛	Sears wi		25	30	29⅛	29⅛	-⅛
14	7⅝	Seatrain	15	399	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
39⅛	27⅛	Sedcolnc .30	8	128	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	-⅛
19⅛	15⅝	SelgL1 1.20b	6	1	16½	16½	16½	
7⅛	4⅛	SvcCpint .20	6	13	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
19⅛	15⅛	Servmr 1	7	102	18	17⅝	18	+⅝
11½	7⅛	Shakspr .40	6	12	8⅝	8½	8½	-⅛
20⅝	16⅝	Shapell .10	4	197	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ShearH .30a	3	17	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
35	33	ShellOil 1.60	7	58	34	33⅝	33⅞	-⅛
15⅝	11⅛	ShllrGl .60a	4	62	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
23⅛	18¼	ShlIGl pf1.35		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+⅛
20½	17	ShlIGl pf1.40		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
41⅛	32¼	Shrwin 2.20	25	44	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+⅝
14⅛	12	SierrPac 1	7	50	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
33⅝	24	Signal 1.10	9	369	33½	33	33⅛	+⅛
40	36	Signode 1.20	11	17	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	SimPrec .18	9	14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅝	16⅝	Simm 1.12	15	30	16½	16½	16½	-⅛
16⅛	11	SimpPat .50	14	2372	13⅝	13	13⅛	+⅛
23¼	19½	Singer .10e	7	82	22¼	22	22⅛	+⅛
45	42½	Singr pf 3.50		4	43⅝	42⅛	42⅞	-⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Skaggs .50	9	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Skil Cp	12	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
19⅛	12	Skyline .32	15	90	14	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
17⅝	14⅛	SmithA .80	5	16	16½	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
40	31⅛	SmithInt .72	10	183	36⅛	35⅝	36	-⅝
38⅛	30⅛	Smithkln 1.10	14	125	35	34⅛	34⅞	
20⅛	16⅝	SmithTr .60	5	18	17	17	17	
19⅛	17	Smucker .90	8	44	u20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+⅝
18⅛	11⅛	SolaBas .60	11	32	18⅛	18½	18⅝	
6⅛	2⅝	Sonesta	8	18	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
10⅝	8⅛	SonyCp .07e	15	7438	9⅛	8⅞	9	-⅛
49⅝	37	SooLin 3.50e	7	2	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	
19⅝	18⅛	SCrEG 1.56	9	184	19½	19¼	19½	+¼
32	28⅛	SCEG pf2.50		1	30	30	30	
19¼	17½	SoJerIn 1.56	8	10	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
16⅛	13	Soutdwn .60		23	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	-⅛
12¾	9⅝	SoetBk .40	11	141	12	11⅝	11⅞	
9⅛	7	SoetPS 1.37t	8	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+¼
26¼	21⅛	SoCalE 2	6	123	26⅛	25⅝	26	-⅛
17½	15⅝	SouthCo 1.46	9	751	17¼	17	17⅛	
20⅝	18¼	SoInGE 1.32	7	22	20⅛	20¼	20⅝	
58⅛	49⅝	SoNRes 1.85	7	80	55⅝	55⅛	55½	+⅛
40⅝	36⅝	SoNETel 3	9	16	38⅝	38	38⅛	+⅛
37⅛	32⅝	SouPac 2.40	8	131	36½	35⅝	35⅞	-⅛
62⅛	54¼	SouRy 2.60	9	18	57⅝	57½	57⅝	-⅛
6⅛	6¼	SouRy pf .50		29	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+⅛
38⅝	30½	SoUnCo 1.92	12	39	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	-⅛
27⅝	20½	Soutlnd .60	11	57	23⅛	23¼	23½	+⅝
47	36	SouRoyl .68	17	47	40⅝	40	40	
25⅛	20½	SwtBksh 1	8	1	23½	23½	23½	
10⅛	7¼	SwtFor .20	8	42	8¼	8⅛	8½	
22½	19¼	SwtFl pf1.50		6	20⅛	20	20	-⅛
15½	13¼	SwPbSv 1.10	10	117	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+⅛
15⅝	11⅛	SprtnFd .28	6	18	15	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Sparton .48	7	6	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
20⅝	15⅛	SperryH 1	7	6	18	17⅛	18	
43⅛	33½	SperryR 1.12	8	107	36⅝	36½	36½	-⅛
14⅛	12⅛	SpringM .90	8	67	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
29⅛	24	SquarD 1.20	14	270	27½	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
30⅛	23½	Squibb .96	11	209	26¼	25⅛	25⅛	-⅛
22⅛	17⅝	Staley 1	7	40	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
24⅛	23	StPoor 1.92a		15	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	-⅛
37¼	24⅝	StBrnd 1.28	12	127	27	26⅝	26⅝	-⅛
42½	29¼	StBPaint .48	16	52	34	33⅝	33⅞	+⅝
12	9⅛	StdMotA .40	6	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
43⅛	38⅝	StOilCl 2.40	8	320	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	+⅝
59⅝	49⅝	StOInd 2.60	9	385	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+⅛
91¼	73½	StOilOh 1.36	26	162	89	88⅛	89	
8⅝	7	StPress .40	15	94	u 8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅝
7⅛	6⅝	StPrud .66	10	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19	15⅛	Standex .85	7	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
35½	28¼	StanW 1.24	9	314	33¼	33	33¼	+⅛
49⅝	39⅝	StaufCh 1.80	8	165	42⅛	42½	42⅛	
9⅝	7⅛	Sterchi .56	7	30	u 9⅛	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
17	13⅛	SterlDg .70	11	440	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+⅛
6⅝	4⅛	SterlPre .12	7	x37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Sterndnt .40		46	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
19⅛	16¼	StevenJ 1.20	5	64	17⅞	17	17⅛	+⅛
37⅛	32½	StewWa 1.96	7	11	33⅛	32⅞	33¼	+⅛
23⅝	20	StokVC 1.30	15	48	22	22	22	+½
65⅛	53⅛	StoneW 2.50	8	5	65	65	65	
15¼	12½	StonCon .40	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16½	14⅛	StopShop 1	5	40	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15	9⅛	StorTec .67t	8	1320	u15⅝	13⅞	14	-1

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
28¼	20¼	StorerB 1	8	21	21¾	21⅛	21¼	
15¼	12⅝	StridRI .92	7	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	
50⅝	38⅛	StuWor 1.68	5	114	49⅛	48⅛	49	
5¼	3⅝	SuavSho .20	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅛	19½	SubPrG 1.20	8	151	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	-⅛
10¼	6⅛	SuCrest .50	4	15	10⅛	10½	10⅝	+⅛
25	18⅝	SunChm .40	6	9	21⅛	20⅝	21	+⅛
49	40¼	SunCo 2	6	42	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	-⅛
51	41⅛	SunC pf 2.25		130	46⅝	45⅝	46	-⅛
25	19⅛	Sunbm 1.08	10	202	24	23⅛	23⅝	+⅝
41⅝	33⅛	Sundstr 1.20	9	36	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	-⅛
60	48	Sunds pf3.50		1	59¼	59⅛	59⅛	-⅛
16⅛	11	SunsMg .14r		53	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
27⅝	21½	SuprVal .66	10	230	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	-1⅛
258	180	SuprOil 1.20	15	126	205	201	205	+3
8⅛	6⅛	SupmkG .30	5	91	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
20⅝	17⅛	Suprn pf 1.30		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	-⅛
22⅝	16⅛	Supscp .50e	6	15	18⅛	17⅞	18	+⅛
7⅛	6¼	SutroM .10e	29	13	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
19⅛	15⅝	Swank 1a	7	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	-⅛
19⅝	16⅝	Sybron .96	3	108	18⅝	18½	18½	-⅛
41⅛	36½	Sybrn pf2.40		4	37	36½	37⅛	-⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Sycor	7	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
6⅝	5½	Systron	8	33	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
T								
10¼	7⅛	TRE Cp .40	11	15	9	8⅞	8⅞	-⅛
40⅝	34⅛	TRW 1.60	9	637	39½	39	39½	+⅝
90	81	TRW pf 4.40		77	88½	87⅛	88½	-⅛
33⅛	26¼	TaftBrd 1	8	101	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Talcott	16	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
10½	8⅛	Talley .70	6	82	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅛	11½	Talley pf 1		13	12½	12½	12½	
20¼	17⅛	TampEl 1.12	11	153	u20⅝	20	20	-⅛
42⅝	21	Tandy	6	1122	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	-⅛
16	11	Tandycft	5	73	11½	d10⅛	11⅛	
12⅛	9	Tappan .24	9	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
43¼	32½	Technicr .40	8	32	36½	36⅛	36⅛	-⅛
10¼	5¼	Tchncolr .40	20	74	10	9⅝	10	
13	9	Technicn	10	66	11	10¼	10¼	
35⅝	26⅛	Tektrnx .30	17	40	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	-⅝
6⅞	4¼	Telecor .40	4	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
70	53⅝	Teledn 1.45t	6	700	u70⅝	68⅛	70⅝	+1⅛
105	92	Teledyn pf 6		1	104	104	104	
9⅝	6⅝	Telprmt	40	119	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
3⅝	2¼	Telex	10	529	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
37½	31½	Tennco 1.88	7	1517	33½	33¼	33⅝	+⅛
17½	11¼	Tesoro 1	10	152	13⅝	13	13⅛	+⅛
31	23⅝	Tesor pf 2.16		70	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
30	25¾	Texaco 2	9	2145	29	28⅝	28⅞	
39¼	31⅝	TexCm 1.10	10	2	34⅛	34¼	34¼	-⅛
44⅝	36⅝	TexEst 1.85	10	97	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+⅛
28⅝	26½	TxET pf 2.40		6	28¼	28	28	+⅛
31⅝	29⅛	TxET pf 2.87		5	31⅛	31	31¼	+⅛
49	41⅛	TexGsT 2.40	8	59	46½	45⅝	46⅛	+⅛
17¼	14¼	TexInd 1b	17	40	17	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
102¼	75⅝	TexInst 1.32	20	301	89½	89	89	-⅝
11⅛	8⅛	TexInt	16	616	10⅛	9⅞	10	-⅛
33	25⅛	TexOGs .20	11	494	30	29½	29¾	+⅝
40	28¼	TxPcLd .35e	19	4	38⅝	38¼	38¼	
22¼	16⅛	TexUtil 1.40	9	583	22⅛	21¼	21⅝	-⅛
31⅛	24½	Texsgif 1.20	13	195	27¼	26⅛	27	+⅛
55¼	45⅝	Texglf pf 3		55	48¼	48¼	48¼	
5⅝	2⅛	Textl Ind		15	4⅛	4	4	-⅛
29	25	Textron 1.40	9	516	28¼	27	28⅛	+⅝
34⅝	30⅝	Textr pf 2.08		24	32½	31¾	32⅛	+⅛
26	22⅛	Textr pf 1.40		56	25½	25	25⅝	+⅝
26	19¼	Thiokol .84	7	46	25⅝	25	25⅛	-⅛
40⅝	32⅛	ThomBet 1	16	90	37⅛	35½	37	
12¼	10	Thomin .44	8	132	12⅛	12	12	
13½	15⅛	ThomJW .80	7	9	16⅝	16⅛	15⅞	-⅝
9⅛	7⅝	Thrifty .48	10	45	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22⅝	17⅛	Ticor 1.10	6	33	19¼	19	19	-¼
23⅝	16⅝	TidwtMr .60	7	52	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	Tigerlnt .50	7	1308	11½	10½	11⅝	+⅝
39⅛	32	Timeln 1.30	10	59	35⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+⅛
23	20	TimeMir .80	10	263	u23⅛	22½	23⅛	+⅝
55½	50	Timkn 2.20	10	21	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+⅛
19¼	15	Tishman	26	15	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞	+⅛
10⅛	5½	TobinP .15e		11	8½	8	8½	+½
17⅝	8½	ToddSh	78	17	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	-⅝
26⅛	24¼	TolEdis 2.12	10	59	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
26¼	24¼	TolEd pf2.21		12	25½	25	25	
12¼	9¼	TonkaCp .43	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅝	6⅝	TootRol .40b	10	8	7⅛	7	7	-⅛
13⅛	10¼	Tracor .28	6	20	12⅛	12	12¼	+⅛
39¼	31⅛	Trane 1.09	11	45	39⅛	39¼	39¼	-⅛
39⅛	34⅝	TranUn 1.76	9	19	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	-⅛
12½	9½	TWA	4	356	10	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
25	17	TWA pf .50k		22	24¼	24	24	-½
15⅛	13¼	Transam .65	8	1379	u15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
111	100	Trans pf 4.50		1	u112¼	112¼	112¼	+2¼

(Continued on next page.)

...ernational ...k Indexes

...est.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
93.20	93.20	99.50	87.80
01.75	101.94	107.62	100.35
42.46	142.07	148.98	132.12
46.70	442.00	477.40	352.60
03.13	201.66	213.89	164.45
60.76	58.51	74.06	57.93
67.40	66.00	102.90	77.80
52.40	452.69	469.57	419.62
75.17	374.87	384.14	364.70
25.25	4956.64	5157.07	4870.24
97.50	298.50	313.80	292.30

...old.

...rocurrency ...erest Rates

German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
3⅞-4⅛	2 - 3	7⅝-8⅛
3½-4½	3⅛-3¼	8⅛-8⅝
3½-4½	3⅛-4	8⅝-9⅛
4½-4⅝	3⅞-4¼	10⅛-10⅝
4⅝-4½	4 - 4¼	10⅝-10⅞

...n Gold Markets

June 22, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
	139.50	139.45	—1.85
	140.375	139.625	—1.75
...)	143.84	144.35	—0.71

...per ounce.

...Options

(...S/oz.)

	Aug.	Nov.
	4.50	7.75
	2.25	5.25
	—	3.25

...s White Weld S.A.
...a Mont-Blanc
...eva 1, Switzerland
...60 - Telex 28 305

We take pleasure in announcing that

JONATHAN G. W. AGNEW — JAMES W. LEWIS
BARRY C. GOOD — THOMAS C. MELZER
ROBERT R. HENRY — DAVID S. PHILLIPS

have been elected *Managing Directors of

MORGAN STANLEY HOLDINGS
Incorporated

and

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

effective July 1, 1977

June 23, 1977 — 1251 Ave. of the Americas, New York, New York 10020.

*Pending approval by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$25,000,000

ENNIA N.V.

(Incorporated with limited liability in and under the laws of The Netherlands)

7¼% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1988/1992

Convertible into Bearer Depositary Receipts in respect of the Company's Ordinary Shares

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited

ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.) — BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA DEL GOTTARDO
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO — BANCO DI ROMA — BANK JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) Limited — BANK LEU INTERNATIONAL LTD.
BANK MEES & HOPE NV — BANK MORGAN LABOUCHERE N.V. — THE BANK OF TOKYO (HOLLAND) N.V.
BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.) — BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE FRANCAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES — BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG — BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited — H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — BERGEN BANK — BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
CAZENOVE & CO. — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP — COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft
COMPAGNIE DE GESTION ET DE BANQUE GONET S.A. — CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL — CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — CREDITO ITALIANO (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.
DAIWA EUROPE N.V. — DELBRÜCK & CO. — DEN DANSKE BANK of 1871 Aktieselskab — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE —DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK— — DEWAAY & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S. — DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
EUROMOBILIARE S.p.A. COMPAGNIA EUROPEA INTERMOBILIARE — EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited — FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited
ROBERT FLEMING & CO. Limited — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. — W. GREENWELL & CO. — HAMBROS BANK Limited
HENTSCH & CO INTERNATIONAL — HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited — E. F. HUTTON & CO. N.V. — IBJ INTERNATIONAL Limited
ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO — KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited — KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited — KREDIETBANK N.V. — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL — KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K. — KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)
F. VAN LANSCHOT — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited — LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated — LOMBARD, ODIER & CIE
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited — MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO. — SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited — NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
NEDERLANDSE CREDIETBANK N.V. — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD. — NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited — PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT, KEMPEN S.A.
PICTET INTERNATIONAL Limited — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V. — PKBANKEN — PRIVATBANKEN Aktieselskab
RABOMERICA INTERNATIONAL BANK N.V. — N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited — ROWE & PITMAN, HURST-BROWN
SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL Limited — SCHRODERS & CHARTERED Limited — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
N.V. SLAVENBURG'S BANK — SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated — SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. — SOCIETE PRIVEE DE GESTION FINANCIERE
SOGEN-SWISS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION — STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES—U.B.A.F. — VAN DER HOOP, OFFERS & ZOON N.V.
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft — J. VONTOBEL & CO. — S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WOOD GUNDY Limited — YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited

June 23, 1977

NEW YORK, June 22.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	—	1.07½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	—	1.50
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd.	—	.58
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	240.00	112.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	213.82
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	64-65	62-63
Lead spot, lb.	.31	.23
Copper elect., lb.	66¾-71¼	70⅛
Tin (Straits), lb.	4.8202	3.9345
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.34	.37
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.360	4.335
Gold N.Y., oz.	139.45	124.70
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index		
June 22	874.8F	902.6**

f—Final.
p—Preliminary.
*Nominal.
**Revised.

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 21, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	8.00	8.00	7.83	7.83	—0.18
Sep	8.47	8.47	8.35	8.36	—0.25
Oct	8.66	8.67	8.58	8.59	—0.22
Mar	9.03	9.05	8.97	9.03	—0.11
May	9.12	9.15	9.09	9.13	—0.08
Jul	9.22	9.23	9.17	9.18	—0.14
Sep	9.29	9.29	9.25	b9.23	.
Oct	9.33	9.33	9.27	b9.27	.

Sales: 3,200
a-asked, b-bd, n-nomnal

U.S. Commodity Prices

COCOA
30,000 lbs; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	206.50	211.75	206.25	209.10s	+1.55
Sep	201.75	204.00	198.00	200.10s	+1.10
Dec	195.00	187.00	181.00	182.80s	+1.05
Mar	176.50	178.00	172.00	173.40s	+0.15
May	171.00	171.00	167.75	167.80s	+0.05
Jul	164.50	165.00	160.50	161.75s	—0.25
Sep	155.00	156.95	155.00	155.85s	—0.60

Sales: 1,491
s-settling.
Spot accra unavailable

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	61.70	61.70	61.70	61.60s	.
Jul	61.40	61.70	60.50	61.60s	—0.10
Sep	62.30	62.60	61.70	62.40s	—0.20
Dec	63.70	63.90	62.60	63.70s	—0.30
Jan	64.20	64.20	63.70	64.10s	—0.30
Mar	65.00	65.00	63.90	65.00s	—0.30
May	66.10	66.10	65.00	65.90s	—0.30
Jul	66.90	66.90	66.20	66.80s	—0.30

Sales: estimated 5,146.
s-settling

COTTON, No. 2
50,000 lbs; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	60.00	62.10	60.00	61.50	+0.60
Oct	60.15	61.90	61.15	61.10	+0.13
Dec	59.15	60.30	59.07	59.50	+0.08
Mar	59.90	60.70	59.85	60.20	+0.25
May	60.50	61.20	60.50	b60.90	.
Jul	61.50	61.80	61.30	b61.45	.
Oct	61.00	61.20	61.00	b61.10	.
Dec	60.30	61.00	60.30	b61.10	.

Sales: 5,050.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
(50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	5.05	5.10	5.00	5.10	+0.03
Mar	5.78	5.65	5.71	5.85	+0.01
Apr	6.13	6.20	6.10	6.19	+0.02
May	7.10	7.16	6.98	7.15	—0.02

Sales: 1,249

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	100.20	100.20	98.50	b98.40	.
Sep	100.40	100.50	98.50	98.50	—1.50
Nov	98.50	98.90	97.00	97.00	—1.45
Jan	90.90	90.95	89.60	89.60	—1.15
Mar	88.00	88.00	87.00	87.00	—0.75
May	87.60	87.60	86.60	86.60	—1.10
Jul	87.70	87.70	87.35	87.40	—0.30

Sales: 600.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

SILVER
5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	437.20	437.20	437.20	440.20s	—1.20
Jul	440.00	441.50	437.10	440.60s	—1.30
Aug	440.50	442.00	439.30	443.30s	—1.30
Sep	445.50	447.00	442.30	446.00s	—1.30
Dec	453.90	455.00	450.50	454.00s	—1.30
Jan	455.00	455.50	453.00	456.70s	—1.30
Mar	462.00	463.00	458.50	462.10s	—1.30
May	467.00	468.00	464.00	467.50s	—1.30
Jul	472.50	472.50	469.80	472.90s	—1.30
Sep	474.70	475.50	474.70	478.30s	—1.40

Sales estimated: 10,800.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jun	139.80	150.10	139.60	139.90s	—1.00
Aug	140.80	140.90	140.10	140.70s	—1.0
Dec	143.20	143.30	142.00	143.20s	—1.00
Feb	144.20	144.40	144.00	144.50s	—1.10
Apr	145.50	145.50	15.50	16.00s	—1.10
Jun	147.00	147.00	146.4	17.50s	—1.20
Aug	148.00	148.00	148.0	149.3s	—1.20

Sales estimated 1,436
s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES

June 22, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	2.37¼	2.37¾	2.35¼	2.37¼	—.01¼
Sep	2.43	2.46¼	2.42½	2.45⅝	—.00¾
Dec	2.55	2.57¼	2.52½	2.57¼	+.00¾
Mar	2.61½	2.64	2.61½	2.64	—.00¼
May	2.66	2.68½	2.66	2.68½	—.01
Jul	2.70½	2.72	2.70½	2.72	—.01

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	2.24½	2.25½	2.23	2.23½	—.02¾
Sep	2.28½	2.29¼	2.26¾	2.27½	—.02
Dec	2.31½	2.33¼	2.29	2.31¼	—.01¼
Mar	2.39¾	2.41¼	2.37½	2.39	—.02
May	2.45	2.46½	2.43	2.44½	—.01½
Jul	2.48¼	2.50¼	2.48	2.49¼	—.00½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	7.27	7.33	7.10½	7.20	—.20½
Aug	7.20	7.34	7.11	7.21	—.19½
Sep	6.60	6.94	6.71	6.86	—.02
Nov	6.58	6.72	6.53	6.63	—.02
Jan	6.64½	6.75	6.58	6.68	—.00½
Mar	6.70	6.82	6.66	6.72	—.04
May	6.73	6.86	6.70	6.78	—.04
Jul	6.75	6.86	6.71	6.79	—.03

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	25.25	25.40	24.40	25.15	—.25
Aug	25.30	25.60	24.55	25.28	—.20
Sep	25.22	25.40	24.40	25.05	—.20
Oct	24.34	24.55	23.50	24.25	—.08
Dec	23.90	24.15	23.00	23.80	.
Jan	23.75	24.05	23.00	23.85	+.10
Mar	23.70	23.85	23.00	23.70	+.10
May	23.52	23.70	22.90	23.55	+.05
Jul	23.40	23.55	23.15	23.50	+.10

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	195.00	196.50	192.00	193.00	—6.50
Aug	193.00	198.00	193.00	195.00	—6.30
Sep	190.00	194.50	187.50	192.00	— .50
Oct	176.00	183.00	175.00	183.00	+1.50
Dec	178.50	183.00	178.50	182.50	+1.00
Jan	180.00	184.00	180.00	182.50	.
Mar	181.00	186.00	181.00	185.00	+1.00
May	184.00	187.50	183.00	186.50	+ .50
Jul	186.50	189.00	186.50	188.50	+ .50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jun	439.00	441.00	436.50	441.00	+ .50
Jul	437.50	441.00	437.50	441.00	.
Aug	443.00	444.50	439.00	444.00	+ .50
Oct	448.00	449.50	445.00	449.50	.
Dec	453.00	455.00	450.20	454.00	— .80
Feb	458.40	460.00	455.00	459.50	— .80
Apr	463.00	465.50	461.00	465.00	— .10
Jun	469.00	471.00	466.50	470.50	—1.30
Aug	474.50	476.50	473.00	476.00	—1.40
Oct	478.00	482.00	478.00	481.50	—1.40
Dec	483.60	487.50	483.60	487.00	—1.40

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aug	41.00	41.50	40.55	41.42	+ .77
Oct	39.50	39.85	39.27	39.80	+ .40
Dec	40.50	40.62	40.25	40.60	+ .10
Jan	40.55	40.55	40.55	40.55	+ .10
Feb	40.57	40.85	40.45	40.77	+ .20
Apr	41.70	41.85	41.52	41.80	+ .10
Jun	43.17	43.35	43.15	b43.20	— .07
Aug	43.52	43.70	43.50	43.60	— .20

Sales: Aug 7098; Oct 2457; Dec 1365; Jan 2; Feb 460; April 72; June 24; Aug 3.
Open interest: June 7; Aug 20107; Oct 10999; Dec 6853; Jan 82; Feb 3386; April 1762; June 1002; Aug 79.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	45.75	45.92	44.75	45.80	+ .10
Aug	41.35	41.50	40.15	41.50	+ .35
OSct	35.9	36.12	35.30	35.85	— .20
Dec	36.40	36.62	36.05	36.45	— .15
Feb	35.80	36.20	35.65	35.75	— .47
Apr	34.40	34.70	34.25	34.50	.
Jun	36.75	36.75	36.50	36.50	— .70

Sales: July 3243; Aug 3144; Oct 775; Dec 323; Feb 60; April 51; June 2.
Open interest: June 13; July 4680; Aug 3984; Oct 1691; Dec 718; Feb 345; April 179; June 19.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	58.75	59.10	58.45	58.50	— .25
Oct	.	.	.	n56.25	.
Nov	.	.	.	n59.75	.
Dec	61.00	61.25	60.60	61.25	+ .15

Sales: Jul 51; Sep 156; Oct 0; Nov 0; Dec 20.
Open interest: June 5; Jul 329; Sep 1098; Oct 5; Nov 126; Dec 292.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	52.40	53.20	51.60	52.90	+ .30
Aug	50.30	51.05	49.45	50.95	+ .65
Feb	47.70	47.70	46.00	46.75	—1.12
Mar	47.15	47.25	45.95	b46.80	— .85
May	47.40	47.90	46.50	a47.50	— .65
Jul	48.15	48.30	47.00	47.50	—1.07
Aug	47.00	47.25	46.10	46.25	—1.00

Sales: July 3264; Aug 2340; Feb 780; March 62; May 46; Jul 5; Aug 7.
Open interest: July 3752; Aug 2875; Feb 1428; March 414; May 166; Jul 28; Aug 34.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Metals Market

June 22, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	769 - 769.50	794 - 795
3 months	789 - 790	814 - 814.50
Cathodes: Spot	758 - 759	782 - 783
3 months	778 - 779	802 - 803
Tin: Spot	5,535 - 5,545	5,635 - 5,645
3 months	5,635 - 5,645	5,735 - 5,740
Lead: Spot	345 - 345.50	343 - 344
3 months	345 - 345.50	344 - 344.50
Zinc: Spot	324 - 325	325.50 - 326.50
3 months	333 - 334	334 - 334.50
Silver: Spot	256 - 256.20	259.90 - 260.30
3 months	261.50 - 261.60	261 - 261.40

London Commodities

June 22, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	121	118.25	118.50-118.60	120.50-120.75
Oct	135	122	122.50-122.60	124.40-125
Dec	127.90	126.75	126.40-126.50	128.10-128.20
Mar	132.50	130.50	131 -131.10	133.05-133.30
May	135.50	133	133.25-133.60	135.50-135.75
Aug	137.50	134.50	135 -135.10	137.25-137.50
Oct	140.50	138	138 -138.50	140.25-140.75
Lots: 1,780.				
COCOA				
Jul	3,010	2,910	2,942-2,945	2,968½-2,970
Sep	2,775	2,665	2,686-2,690	2,737 -2,739
Dec	2,580	2,465	2,481-2,484	2,538½-2,539½
Mar	2,448	2,350	2,362-2,365	2,425 -2,430
May	2,355	2,280	2,285-2,290	2,366 -2,370
Jul	No trade		2,220-2,240	2,305 -2,320
Sep	No trade		2,220-2,240	2,235 -2,270
Lots: 4,140.				
COFFEE				
Jul	2,750	2,550	2,650-2,670	2,450 -2,460
Sep	2,749	2,540	2,650-2,655	2,430 -2,440
Nov	2,715	2,550	2,640-2,645	2,425 -2,430
Jan	2,690	2,540	2,610-2,622	2,400 -2,415
Mar	2,670	2,540	2,585-2,600	2,350 -2,385
May	2,640	2,510	2,525-2,549	2,375 -2,390
Jul	2,525		2,520-2,560	2,380 -2,390
Lots: 7,549.				

Paris Commodities

June 22, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Aug	1,065	1,055	1,050-1,070	—15
Oct	1,075	1,065	1,065-1,070	— 7
Nov	—	—	1,070-1,075	— 5
Dec	1,090	—	1,075-1,085	—20
Jan	—	—	1,080-1,100	—10
Mar	—	—	1,110-1,120	—15
May	—	—	1,120-1,140	—15
Jul	—	—	1,135-1,145	— 5
Aug	—	—	1,140-1,150	— 5
Lots: 35.				
COCOA				
Jul	—	—	—2,400	+10
Sep	2,500	2,405	2,412-2,415	— 3
Dec	2,180	2,115	2,118-2,120	—12
Mar	—	—	2,002-2,060	—18
May	—	—	—1,960	+20
Jul	—	—	1,920 —	+10
Lots: 83.				

Tokyo Exchange

June 22, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	342	Matsu E Wks	636
Canon	593	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	120
Dai Nip Print	546	Mitsubi Corp	470
Full Bank	276	Mitsui Co	350
Fuji Photo	872	Mitsukoshi	453
Hitachi	209	Nippon Elec	268
Honda Motor	634	Sharp	383
C Itoh	265	Shiseido	1,150
Japan Air Lines	2,540	Sony Corp	2,490
Kansai El Pwr	938	Sumitomo Bank	277
Kao Soap	701	Taisho Marine	318
Kirin Brewery	372	Takeda	232
Komatsu	321	Teijin	122
Kubota	310	Tokio Marine	468
Matsu Ind	656	Toray	121
		Toyota	1,060

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, June 22, 1977

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	5¾	6⅛
AFA PrS	5½	6¼
AID Inc	7	9
AVM Co	2⅝	2⅞
Addisn W	7	7½
Adv Ros	3¼	3⅝
Alberts	8½	9½
Alico Inc	12½	13
Allyn Bac	10¾	11⅛
Am Finl	11¾	12⅛
Am Furn	1⅞	2⅛
Am Greet	9¾	10⅛
A Micro	13½	14
Am Telev	24½	25½
Am Weld	12	13
Amtr Dv	1¾	2
Anadite	5	5⅝
Anheus B	23¾	24¼
AntaCp	4¾	5⅛
Ard May	2¼	2½
ArkWIG	30¾	31½
AsCC Bot	13¾	14½
AtlGas Lt	15⅞	16¼
Baird At	5⅝	5⅞
Bang Hy	15	15½
Bkam Rlt	10⅞	11⅛
BasicRs	8⅝	8⅞
Bassett F	16¼	17
Bavis Mk	9⅛	9⅝
Beeline	6⅝	7⅛
Betz Lab	28¼	29½
Bibb Co	8⅞	9⅛
Bird Son	30	31½
Birtchr	1⅝	1¾
Bick Hills	23½	24
Bonza Int	3⅝	3⅞
Brinks	5¾	6¼
Brks Sca	24	24¾
Brwning	8⅝	8⅞
Buckb M	3½	3¾
Buckeye	10⅛	10⅝
Burn Sim	3⅝	3⅞
CalWSv	30½	32
Campl Ch	3⅛	3⅜
Canrad H	2⅛	2⅜
Sap Swst	4⅝	4⅞
Caplin Air	3⅛	3¼
Cap Tec	3¼	3⅝
Care Cp	4⅛	4⅝
CenVt PS	15¾	15½
Chm Lea	12¼	13¼
Chesa Ut	10¾	11½
Chi Bridg	59	61
Chilm Cp	7	7½
ChrisS	125	128
Circle F	5⅞	6⅛
CitznUt A	36¼	35¾
CitznUt B	30½	31¼
Clark Mf	27	28¼
Clow Cp	9⅞	10⅜
Colu Vent	¾	1⅛
Com Cir	3⅝	4⅛
Coml Sh	26½	28½
Comw Pa	31½	32½
Con Pap	32¼	33¼
Craw Co	12¼	14
Cross Co	25¾	26
Cutlr Fed	1¾	2½
Danly M	13	14
Data Dsn	4¼	4½
Data 100	7⅞	7⅞
DaytMal	26½	28
Decor In	2¼	2¾
DeKlb Ag	27¾	28¼
DeLux C	26¼	27
Det CanT	12¾	13¾
Det IntBr	38	41
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	21¾	22
Dixn Cru	19½	20½
Docutel	4⅝	4¾
Dollar G	10	10⅛
Dorch G	10½	10¾
Dovle DB	20⅛	20⅝
Dunkin D	7½	7⅞
Duriron	16½	17½
Eberln In	5¾	6¼
Econ Lab	20⅝	21⅛
ElPas El	11⅞	12¼
Elder Be	7½	8¼
Elec Nucl	8¾	9
Elec Mod	2⅞	3⅝
Energy C	16½	19¼
Entwistl	3½	4½
Equty Oil	18¾	19¾
Ethan Al	15¾	16½
Fab Tek	1¼	1½
FidUn Lf	20⅛	20⅝
Fingrht	6¾	7⅛
FtBkSys	37⅛	38¾
Fst Bost	17¾	18⅛
FtEmost	7¼	7¾
FtWnFn	2¾	3
Flckngr	14⅝	14⅞
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	18⅞	20¼
Frmigil	¾	1¼
Fotomat	11⅛	12⅛
Frkin Cp	6¼	6⅞
Frnkin El	15¾	16¼
Frnd Icc	11¼	12
Gen RIEs	3¼	4½
G Reinsu	178	182
Gov EFin	11	11¼
Graph Cn	16⅛	17¼
Green Mt	12	12¼
Grey Adv	26	27
Gulf Intst	16	16¾
Gyrodn	2¾	3¼
Harper R	11¼	11¾
Harff NC	12½	13
Henred F	15¼	16
Holobm	1⅝	2
Hoover	12⅞	13⅛
Horiz Res	1	1½
Huds Pap	29	30½
Hyatt Cp	8½	8⅞
Hyatt Int	4½	4¾
Ind Nuclr	3	3½
Infra Ind	2	2½
Intel Cp	46½	48
Interc En	12	13
Intrmk In	3½	4
Intrmt G	20½	21
InBk Wsh	5	5⅝
IaSou Ut	26¾	27¼
JamWPr	4⅝	4⅞
Jamsby	12¾	13½
Jiffy Fds	¾	1¼
Joslyn M	15½	16
KaisStl pf	19⅝	20⅛
Kaivar	1½	1⅞
Kaman A	24¾	25¼
Kamps A	9⅛	9⅝
Kate Gre	¾	1⅛
Kaysam	4½	5
Kear Tr	11⅛	11½
Kelly Svc	28	28¾
Keuff Ess	12	13
Keye Fib	16¾	17⅛
Key CusF	3⅞	4¼
Keys Int	16½	17¼
King Int	4⅝	5¼
Knap Vog	16¾	16¾
Lance In	22	22¾
Land Res	1¼	1⅝
Lane Co	16¼	17¼
Limit Str	15¾	16½
Lin Bcast	19	19⅝
Log Etrn	5½	6¼
Madisn G	16	16½
Mal Rlty	7-16	⅝
Mallkrt	36⅛	37½
MgtAssis	5⅝	5⅞
Manor C	5⅛	6⅜
Maui LP	14¼	15
McCorm	16¾	17¼
McQuay	14⅝	16½
Measur	15⅝	16⅛
Medtrn	27	27¾
Merid In	2⅝	3⅛
Mdlsx W	21¾	22¼
Midid Ca	3¼	3⅝
Midl Bks	23¾	24¾
Millpr	22⅝	22⅞
MissVI G	16¾	17¾
Monf Col	4⅝	5⅛
Moore S	12	12½
Moore P	11½	12½
Morg Res	½	1
Mostek	17⅞	18¼
Motch M	5½	6½
Mot Club	5	5½
Mueller	14⅝	15¼
Narag cp	11⅝	12⅛
Nat G&O	14	15
Nat Lib	5⅝	6
N SecRsh	5¼	6
Natnw RI	6⅞	7⅝
NJNat G	14	14¾
Nielsn A	20⅛	20⅝
Nielsn B	202	203½
NoCar Gs	11⅞	12
NoEOI un	35¾	36½
NW NatG	9½	9⅞
NW PuSv	19	19½
Noxel Cp	18⅞	19⅞
Oglivy M	31¾	32
Ohio Ferr	12	13
Otter TP	21½	21¾
Over NA	3½	4
PCA Int	11¾	12½
Pabst Br	24⅜	24⅞
PacGa R	25	25¾
Pekco	1	2
Pauley P	7⅛	8
Peert Mf	11¼	12¼
Pa Enter	17⅛	17⅝
PnzlOG	14⅞	15⅛
Petrsn H	15	15¾
Petrolit	42½	43½
Pettibon	24¼	25¼
Piedmt A	4¼	5¼
Pinkrtn	30¼	31
Pion HiB	23⅛	23⅝
Pistilin	2¼	3½
Possis Cp	1⅞	1⅝
Progrp	1⅞	2¼
PubS NC	11¾	12⅛
PutD Cap	7	7½
Qual Inms	2⅞	3⅛
Rapen Pr	7⅝	7⅞
Rahall C	16⅝	17¼
Raychm	126	131
Raymnd	20⅝	21½
Recog Eq	8⅞	9¼
Road Ex	37	31¾
Robin M	21¾	22¼
Roselon	2¾	3½
Rouse	6⅝	7⅛
Rus Stov	10½	15
Sadljer	2¼	2¾
Scan Dat	1¼	2
Scripps H	36½	39½
Seis Delt	3	3⅛
Seneca F	3⅝	4⅛
SevenUp	26¼	27
Shaw Cp	26¾	27¼
Snap Tis	27	27¾
SolidSt Sc	6¾	7¼
S CalWat	13¾	14½
SwGs Cp	11	11⅝
SwEl Sv	16¼	17
Standyn	25⅜	26¼
Std Regis	24⅝	25⅛
Stan HPd	14	15
Sterlg Str	5¾	6
Strawb Cl	24	25⅛
Super El	5⅝	5¾
TIME DC	6	6½
Tampax	36¼	37¼
Tech Pub	22	24
Tecum P	60½	62½
Tennant	31½	33½
Tiffy Co	10¾	11¼
ToscoCp	4 9/16	4 13/16
Transo O	12	13
Trico Pd	40⅛	41½
Triln OG	6⅛	6¾
Tymshr	17⅛	18¼
Tyson F	14¾	15½
Un McGil	10¼	11¾
US Surg	12½	13
US TrkLn	13⅞	14⅜
UVa Bks	19	19½
UnPen P	204	214
Valley Gs	10¼	10¾
VanD Air	12	12¾
Vance S	4	4½
Velcro	8¼	8⅝
Ventron	43	44
VaN Bnk	20¾	21¾
Wads Pu	9	9½
Wsh NG	14¼	15¼
Webb Re	14¾	15
Weight W	9¼	9⅝
Weldtrn	1¼	2
Weling M	6¼	6¾
Well Gar	5	5⅛
Wstn Mtg	2⅛	3
Westmd	42¾	43½
Wdwrd L	25¾	26½
WridwEn	4⅝	4⅞
Wright W	3⅞	4¼
ZionUt B	25½	25½

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 22

(Continued from preceding page.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
24¼	22⅛	Tranicn 1.92		9	23⅝	23¼	23¾	
20⅜	17	Transco 1	9	136	u20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	8½	Transcn .52	6	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
74½	71½	TrGP pf 6.65		z10	73	73	73	— ⅞
107	101	TrG pf 10.32		z50	103	103	103	— ½
99½	91¼	TrGP pf 8.64		z130	98	93	98	
28½	26¼	TrGP pf 2.50		6	28	28	28	
13½	9¾	Transoh .28	4	35	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
26	21	Tranwy 1.60	8	91	u25⅞	25⅝	26	+ ½
37	30	Travlrs 1.28	9	114	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ¼
43	37	Travelr pf 2		4	41	41	41	— ¼
22⅝	19⅝	TriCon 2.14e		36	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
2	1¼	TriSoM		4	1½	1½	1½	
10½	8½	Trianind		9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
19⅞	14½	TriaPac .60	4	13	18⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	17⅝	Trinlyin .80	6	42	24½	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅝	Tropican .50	16	8	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
17¼	14	TucsnG 1.16	9	347	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅛
24⅝	9⅞	TwenCn .50	16	1642	23⅛	21¾	22⅝	+ ⅝
18½	15¾	TwinDs .80	7	9	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
24⅝	17	TycoLab .40	10	40	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
24¼	19½	TylerCp .60	7	96	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
U								
27½	19½	UALinc .60	12	382	21	20⅝	20⅝	— 1
20⅛	17⅛	UGICp 1.48	6	11	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
31½	28⅝	UGI pf 2.75		z100	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
15½	13½	UMCInd 1	6	14	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
17¾	13⅞	UOP .60	10	47	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅛
20⅛	18½	UVInd 1	5	x113	19⅝	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
22¾	19	UARCO 1.30	7	8	20	20	20	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	Unarco .70	5	50	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
13⅞	10⅞	UnBncp .84	8	149	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
66⅞	54	UCamp 1.80	11	292	56½	55⅝	55⅝	— 1⅛
62⅝	49⅞	UnCarb 2.80	7	535	51½	50⅞	51	— ½
9	7⅛	UnCmrce	14	8	8⅛	8	8	
7¾	5⅜	UnionCp	9	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
16½	15	UnElec 1.36	9	156	15⅝	15¾	15¾	
42	38½	UnEl pf 3.50		z30	41	41	41	— 1
31	29⅛	UnEl pf 2.72		23	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
59¼	50⅝	UnOCal 2.20	7	192	53¾	53⅝	53½	— ⅛
58⅛	48	UPacC 1.70	13	160	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅜
11¼	9⅛	Uniroyal .50	10	209	11⅛	10⅞	11	
87½	82⅛	Uniryl pf 8		z2190	87⅛	86½	86⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	8	UnBrnd	8	60	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	12⅛	UBrd pf 1.20		3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
11⅞	10	UnitCp .80e		35	10¼	10¼	10¼	
30½	25⅛	UnEnRs 1.72	6	89	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
16⅞	11	UFinCal .40	5	36	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	UnGrnty	6	51	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
27⅝	25⅝	Ulllum 2.44	9	14	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
25¼	23⅝	Ulllu pf 2.20		z350	24¼	24¼	24¼	
29⅝	19⅛	UnitInd .70	9	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
6½	4⅝	Unitinn .14	7	23	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
13⅞	12⅛	UJerBk 1.04	9	7	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
13⅛	5	UnitMM		344	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
44⅝	31¼	UnNuclr	11	171	38½	38⅛	38¼	
4⅞	2½	UnPkMn	2	38	3	2⅞	3	
14⅞	10⅝	UnRefg .56	7	33	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
18⅛	14⅝	USFoS 1.26e		6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	32⅝	USFidG	9	177	38⅝	38¼	38½	
26⅝	22⅝	USGyps 1.60	12	109	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
28⅞	25	USGy pf 1.80		2	27	27	27	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	USHom .16	8	544	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8¾	6½	USInd .40	8	78	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
14¼	9⅝	USLeasg .40	7	160	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	US Rty		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27	18½	USShoe 1.20	6	128	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
50	40¼	USSteel 2.20	9	476	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	— ⅜
31⅛	24¾	USTobc 1.40	12	74	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
41	34½	UnTech 1.80	8	422	u41⅛	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
181½	155¼	UnTch pf 8		2	179⅝	179¾	179¾	— 1¾
122	110¼	UnTch pf7.32		18	121	120¾	121	+ ½
20¾	7⅞	UniTel 1.28	10	334	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ¼
30¼	26⅝	UniTl pf .50		44	u30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
25½	22¼	UnIT 2pf1.50		14	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
8¼	6⅛	Unitrod .10	9	92	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
11	9	Univar .56	7	18	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22¼	19⅞	UnivFd 1.12	8	6	22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	27⅞	UnLeaf 1.88	7	77	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
38⅞	30	Upjohn 1.08	13	334	33⅞	33¼	33¾	
18⅛	14½	USLIFE .48	7	698	18	17¾	17¾	
12½	11¼	UsliteF .96		32	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	21⅝	UtahPL n	10	159	22½	22⅛	22¼	+ ¼
34⅝	31⅝	UtPL pf 2.80		6	33⅝	33½	33½	— ¼
V								
22⅛	18½	VFCo 1.10	8	411	19	18¾	19	
10¼	7	Valleyln .40	19	14	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅜
20⅞	14½	Varian .28	14	363	u21⅛	20½	21	+ ¼
11¼	7¼	Varolnc .20s	5	22	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
5⅞	4⅞	Vendo		30	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	13¼	VestSe 1.31e		8	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
23	15¾	Vetco .20e	8	434	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
15⅛	9½	Viacom .20	13	21	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	7	VictorC .20	12	35	11⅝	11½	11½	
15⅝	14	VaEPw 1.24	8	353	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
57	52½	VaEP pf4.80		z100	56	56	56	
102	97½	VaEP pf8.84		z10	101	101	101	+ 1
108½	102¾	VaEP pf9.75		z20	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
31⅞	30⅛	VaEP pf2.50		11	31⅛	30¾	31	+ ⅛
89½	85	VaE pfJ 7.72		z300	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ 1¼
84	79	VaEP pf7.20		z2610	83½	81½	82½	
6⅝	4⅝	Vornado		14	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	21¼	VulcnM 1.10	7	75	22	21	22	
W								
21	15¾	Wachov .54	9	14	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
4½	3⅝	WachRty		62	3¾	3½	3⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	11⅝	WalMart .18	11	118	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	Walgrn 1.10	7	29	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	22⅞	WlkrA .40a	7	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	16⅞	WallBus .66	7	10	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
27½	20½	WallMu 1.20	4	21	25¾	25⅜	25½	— ½
39⅛	29	WaltJm 1.40	8	64	33⅝	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
42⅞	32⅝	WaltJ pf1.60		5	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
7⅞	5	WardFd .47t		23	7⅝	7½	7½	
9¾	6½	Warnaco		7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
32¼	26½	WarnS 1.20	11	93	30	29¾	29⅞	— ¼
37⅝	26¼	WrnCom .80	7	132	30⅜	30	30½	
10⅞	8⅞	WrnerCo .60	9	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
31⅜	25⅛	WarnrL 1.10	14	642	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅜
24¼	21	WashGs 2.08	9	17	24⅛	24	24⅛	
20⅝	16½	WashNat .80	7	7	18	18	18	+ ⅛
35	32½	WasN pf2.50		6	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	18⅛	WashStl 1	8	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	WshWt 1.76	7	35	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	12	WasteM .28	13	123	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	18¼	WatkinJ .32	14	51	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
19½	17⅝	WayG pf1.60		2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
6⅞	4⅛	WeanUn .20	5	3	6⅞	6	6	— ⅛
18⅞	12⅞	Wean pf1.26		7	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
13	8¾	Weathrd .50	9	3	u13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8	WebbDel	18	941	11⅝	10¾	11⅛	— ⅜
27½	24¼	WeisMkt .82	9	2	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
28⅞	24⅝	WellsF 1.12	8	180	26¼	26	26⅛	— ⅛
13¼	9½	WellFM .67e	16	16	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
41	32½	WtPtPe 2.40	7	75	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
10⅝	8	WnAirL .40	7	62	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
30½	26½	WnBnc 1.30	8	210	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	14⅛	WnNoA .40b	10	54	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14	WnPacln	5	33	20	19⅝	19¾	
20½	17	WnPubl .88	7	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
20½	17	WUnion 1.40	8	144	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
12⅝	11⅞	WnUn dep pf		53	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
27¼	25⅛	WUTI pf 2.56		59	26⅛	25⅞	26	
22¼	16¼	WestgEl .97	8	974	22	21	21⅝	
33⅞	26	Wstvac 1.10	8	110	28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	20¼	Weybrg 1.50	6	2	24	24	24	
46½	33⅞	Weyerhr .80	15	360	37	36½	36⅝	— ¼
64½	49½	Weyr pf 2.80		57	53⅝	53	53	— ⅝
30½	24	WheelF .72	12	168	29⅝	28⅞	29⅜	+ ½
20	14⅛	WheelPit		8	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
53	48½	WhelPit pf 5		z220	50	49½	50	+
27⅝	23¼	Whirlpol 1	11	422	25⅜	25	25	—
28⅛	23⅝	WhitCo 1.10	7	81	27½	27¼	27⅜	—
42¼	37⅝	WhitC pfC 3		2	42½	42½	42½	
8⅝	6⅛	WhiteMt	3	61	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
28¾	21⅝	Whiting 1.50	7	7	25	25	25	—
6⅝	4⅞	Whittakr	7	38	5⅛	5	5	—
14⅞	12⅛	Wickes .72b	8	60	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
10	6½	Wiebldt .36	8	7	7⅝	7½	7½	
26⅛	22⅞	Williams 1	9	766	22⅞	22½	22½	
9⅝	6½	WilshrO .12	10	340	9⅛	8⅞	9	
45½	40	WinnD 1.56	13	90	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛	
19⅛	14½	WinterJ 1	5	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
32⅝	27¾	WisEP 2.12	10	59	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	
21⅞	19⅝	WisGas 1.70	5	55	u21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	
22⅝	19½	WiscPL 1.40	10	20	22⅝	22	22	
21⅝	18¼	WiscPS 1.46	10	18	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
34	28	Witco 1.52	8	47	30	29⅞	29⅞	
82½	77	Witco pf 2.65		1	73¾	73¾	73¾	
15⅛	11⅞	WittrD .60	5	47	12⅞	12½	12½	
5⅛	4	WolvrW .72	5	9	4⅛	4	4	
12¼	10½	Wometc .48	6	20	11	10⅞	11	
8⅞	6⅝	WoodCp .40	8	67	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
29⅞	19½	WoodPet .30	14	230	27⅞	26⅞	27¼	
26⅝	21⅛	Wolwth 1.40	7	101	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	
29⅞	23½	Wolw pf 2.20		2	34⅛	34	34	
6	4⅝	WorldAir	20	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	
85⅞	70⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	11	4	82½	82	82	
9⅝	8½	Wurltzr .40	6	20	9	8⅞	8⅞	
14⅛	9⅝	Wylain .60	13	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅞	5⅝	WyleLb .32	7	118	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅝	1½	Wyly Co		31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
X								
58¾	43⅛	Xerox 1.40	11	708	50	49⅛	49⅞	
27⅝	15⅝	Xtra .16e	7	100	27⅝	26⅞	27⅜	
Y								
13¾	10⅛	Yates .05e	5	20	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Z								
16⅛	12⅞	ZaleCp .88	7	113	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	
15	11½	ZaleptA .80		13	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
14⅝	10	Zapata .30b	5	109	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅝	7	ZayreCp	4	44	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
28	20	ZenithR 1	11	261	22⅛	22	22⅛	
16	13	Zurnind .60	9	55	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	

Sales figures are unofficial.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the going table are annual disbursements based on the quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or dividends or payments not designated as regular identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend sales in full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis distribution.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed such companies.
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

June 22, 1977
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Sony Corp	760,200	8⅞	— ⅛
Pan Am	436,800	5⅝	— ⅛
FedNat Mtg	381,600	16½	+ ¼
CocaBtg NY	342,300	9⅞	+ ¼
AmTT	256,300	63⅞	+ ⅛
Simp Pat	252,800	13⅝	+ ½
Brit Pet	232,600	15¼	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	238,100	28⅝	
Gen Motors	209,380	69⅝	— ⅛
Bandag Inc	207,300	14½	+1⅝
Cont Oil	200,200	33	— ¼
Lockhd Airc	191,800	16	+ ⅜
Pizza Hut	180,000	32	+1
CoastSt Gas	177,900	21	+ ⅝
Twent Cent	177,400	22½	+ ¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	25.07	29.73
Declined	783	561
Unchanged	458	485
Total issues	1908	1922
New 1977 highs	93	152
New 1977 lows	11	10

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	927.66	930.89	921.13	926.31	— 2.29
20 Trn	238.90	240.55	236.66	238.61	— 0.58
15 Utl	115.45	116.15	114.68	115.57	— 0.07
65 Stk	314.90	316.42	312.52	314.60	— 0.67

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	111.41	110.13	110.73	—0.32
Utilities	56.27	55.61	55.98	—0.07
Finance	12.00	11.87	11.94	—0.02
Transportation	14.98	14.74	14.85	—0.07
Composite	101.07	99.90	100.46	—0.28

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.01	54.94	54.99	—0.10
Industrials	59.20	59.14	59.19	—0.16
Transportation	43.73	43.61	43.70	—0.13
Utilities	42.06	42.00	42.05	+0.05
Finance	56.17	56.01	56.17	—0.01

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 21	142,471	327,181	1,201
June 20	138,965	296,039	1,050
June 17	130,348	273,792	1,142
June 16	125,635	280,733	1,037
June 15	139,200	279,761	1,061

*These totals are including in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Kaiser Ind	303,400	4⅞	+ ⅛
Ormand Ind	106,500	4	+ ⅜
HouOilM	89,200	57⅝	
Syntex Corp	83,900	19¼	+ ½
TotalPit NA	73,800	8⅝	— ¼
DenTal Ez	61,100	15	+1½
GtBas Pet	52,300	9	+ ⅛
ResortIntl A	51,000	17⅝	+ ⅜
RangrO Can	47,200	27¾	+1
Harfld Zody	38,900	5¼	+
Approx final total		2,850,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,861,990	

American Stock Index:

high	Low	Close	Chg.
118.22	117.86	118.22	+0.36

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 93

Allrgt Auto	Helleman	Nwst Enrgy
AmTT pfB	HeinzHJ	NwtEnrg cf
ArizPub Svc	HooverBB wi	Nwst Ind
ArkLa Gas	HospAffl	NwstInd pf
AtlCityEl pf	IUInt pf	Over Shiphg
Bates Mfg	Indpls PwLt	Pan Am
CenHud Gas	IndplPLt pf	PaPL 8.00pf
CinnGas El	Intagon Cp	PhEl 7.80pf
ClnG 9.30pf	Int Mining	PSvNHa pf
CoastSt Gas	IntT&T pfl	Publick Ind
CstStGs pfB	Interst Pw	Rdg Bates
CstStGs pfA	Itel 1.44pf	Richmnd Cp
Colon Penn	Jostens	Schlumbrg
Colum SoOh	KanNeb NG	Emucker J⅝
ConAgra	KansPL 2.23p	Std Press
ConracCp	LFE Corp	Sterchi Bro
Cont Corp	Leaseway	Storge Tech
ContCp pfA	Lockhd Airc	Tampa Elec
ContCp pfB	Macmillan	Teledyne
CrumFor	Malone Hyd	TexEastn
Delmar PLt	McDonnD	Times Mirr
Deltona Cp	MetEd pfl	Transam Cp
DoverCp	Monroe Eq	Transam pf
Entex	MooreMcC	Transco Cos
FMCCp pf	Mor Nor	Transwy Inf
Fairch Ind	Nevada Pw	Unit TECH
Falcon Sbd	NewEng GE	UnTel 1.50pf
Federal Co	NYStaEG n	Varian Asso
Fla Gas	Nicor Inc	Weathrhd
Gen Growth	NSPw 4.10pf	Wisc Gas

NEW LOWS—11

Boise Cascd	GtWest Unit	Tandycrft
ClMtg Gp	Medusa Cp	US Steel
Duq prf2.10	NwtBncp n	Westmor
Fedders	PugSdPL n	

Portugal to Receive Loan of $750 Million

PARIS, June 22 (Reuters).—A group of 11 countries today agreed to lend Portugal $750 million to help it cover its balance-of-payments deficit.

A statement by the participating countries meeting here said the loan would be granted over the next 18 months. The nations are the United States, West Germany, Japan, France, Italy, Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

Currency Rates

June 22, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.49	4.2790	105.625*	50.40*	28.15y	—	6.9050*	99.72*	41.07*
Brussels (c)	36.085	62.03	15.3075	7.3015	4.077*	14.4935	—	14.4405	5.9495
Frankfurt	2.3560	4.3010	—	47.70*	2.663x	94.70*	6.530*	94.34*	38.87*
London (z)	1.71945	—	4.0515	8.4925	1,521.35	4.2775	62.05	4.3910	10.42
Milan	884.85	1,521.55	375.44	179.11	—	355.84	24.53	354.36	145.98
Paris	4.94	8.4950	203.680*	—	5.5535x	198.550*	13.6970*	197.870*	81.500*
Zurich	2.4959	4.2920	105.945*	50.50*	0.3819*	100.205*	6.9125*	—	41.225*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0630; Escudo: 38.65; Israeli £: 9.44; Peseta: 69.675; Schilling: 16.755; Sw. krona: 4.4370; Yen: 271.95; Norw. krone: 5.3075; Fin. mark: 4.0820; Belgian financial franc: 36.12; Hong Kong $: 4.6945; Singapore $: 2.46425; Canadian $: 0.94335.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts need to buy one pound.

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DE MADAGASCAR
JIRAMA

MINISTERE DE L'ECONOMIE ET DU COMMERCE
DIRECTION DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DES MINES
PREQUALIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION
ENTERPRISES AND MANUFACTURERS

The République Démocratique de Madagascar intends to proceed with the construction of a hydroelectric project on the Vohitra at Andekaleka, 125 kms. east of the city of Tananarive. Start-up of the two first units is scheduled for April, 1982. The project is divided into contract packages for which tenders will be solicited from prequalified tenderers.

Contract Package No. 1: Dam-Intake.
Contract Package No. 2: Power and tailrace tunnels - Powerhouse Overhead travelling crane.
Contract Package No. 3: Sluice gates - Tunnel steel lining.
Contract Package No. 4: Turbines - valves.
Contract Package No. 5: Generators.
Contract Package No. 6: Electrical services.
Contract Package No. 7: Mechanical services.
Contract Package No. 8: Power transformers.
Contract Package No. 9: Sub-stations.

The above works shall be financed by international or national organizations.

Copy of the prequalification documents may be obtained by contacting:

JIRAMA, Direction du Développement,
B.P. 200, Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Ambassade de la République Démocratique de Madagascar,
4 Avenue Raphaël, 75016 Paris, France. Tel.: 504-1816.

Représentation permanente de la République Démocratique de Madagascar à l'ONU,
801-2nd Avenue East, New York 10017, N.Y., U.S.A. Tel.: 725-2292.

Surveyer, Nenniger & Chênevert Inc., Consultants,
Division de l'Energie,
1 Complexe Desjardins, Montréal, Québec, H5B 1C8, Canada.
Telex: 055-60042. Tel.: (514) 282-9551.

Request for registration should be sent by registered mail and should reach JIRAMA at the above-mentioned address before August 31, 1977.

Weekly net asset value
on June 20, 1977
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S $40.91
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $29.83
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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Africa, French speak. countries (air) $	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) $	124.00	62.00	34.50
Australia (air) $	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) Sch.	1,950.00	975.00	525.00
Bahrain (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Dubai (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain £St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) Dr.	3,712.00	1,856.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland £St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) $	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) $	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands Gld.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air) $	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air) $	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air) $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) $	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) Ptas.	6,400.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) $	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) $	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) $	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) $	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) $	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00

22-6-77

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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هكذا منه الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 22

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
E Plast .05e	5	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
AVCos .32	6	6	5	5	5	
PS Inc .30	5	8	7	6⅞	7	
SPRO .56	5	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
VCCp .60	6	54	11¾	11¼	11¾—	⅛
VXCp .32	8	17	13½	13¼	13½+	⅛
ZLRes .10e	34	19	4⅛	4¼	4⅛—	⅛
ZL pf .48		1	5⅜	5	5⅜—	⅜
ordMf .40b	6	2	6	6	6 +	⅛
cmeHm		6	⅞	13-16	⅞+	1-16
cmePr	6	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
ction .28b	5	5	6⅜ d	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
ctionCp	7	8	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
damR .04e	8	51	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
dobeOil .16	18	33	15⅝	15	15⅝—	⅛
egisCp	6	36	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
eroFlo .30	7	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
eronca		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
fflCap .10e	4	14	4	4	4 —	⅛
filPub .56	7	6	12	12	12	
lerSix .24	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
askAir	5	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
colac .32e	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
legCp wt		6	10¼	10¼	10¼	
legAir	14	27	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
legA wtN		14	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
ldArt		90	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
ldThr .88	8	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
lecCp		14	⅞	13-16	⅞+	1-16
terFds .50	10	46	16	15¼	15⅝—	⅜
AAX wt		21	1½	1⅛	1½—	⅛
nBrd wt		15	22	21¾	21¾+	⅛
nBusP .28	8	13	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
ontrl .48	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
Flerch		13	15-16	15-16	15-16+	⅛
IarPd .34	18	12	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛
ntPicl	6	32	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
srael .11r	14	1	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
AzeA .40	7	17	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
AzeB .40	7	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
nMI 2.80e	5	1	48¼	48¼	48¼+	⅜
Aotinns	6	11	5¾	5½	5½—	¼
clE .04e	23	11	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
nTec .30e	6	40 u	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
HIIS .90e		1	12½	12½	12½	
drea .07a	9	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
gloC .13e	7	14	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
ken .28	5	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
thon .32t	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
pldDla	9	59	9½	9	9 —	½
ldDev	18	89	6¼	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
ultCa .32	11	17	16	15¾	16 +	⅛
min .12	13	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
rowE	5	18	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
undel	9	3	9¼	9	9¼+	⅛
amer .30	11	118	11¾	11⅛	11⅝—	⅛
nlOC .20	9	26	11⅞	11⅜	11½+	⅛
linta .20e	4	5	6	6	6	
o Ind		10	1	1	1 +	1-16
asCM	10	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
asCp wt		12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
pat .30	13	4	17⅝	17¼	17¼+	⅛
stralO	36	315 u	30⅝	29¾	30½+	⅞
loTrn .70t		17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
lmBld .10e	7	37	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
lmRad	4	5	4⅛	4	4	
EMC .20	5	20	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
ondl 1.20	8	1	21	21	21	
din	9	29	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
B						
T .30a		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
IarMt .50	9	7	12¾	12⅝	12¾+	⅛
dorEl .24	10	24	22⅞	22½	22⅝—	⅛
dwS .32a		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
nFd 1.11e		23	17⅝	17⅛	17½—	⅛
gor wt		27	2	1⅞	1⅞	
lster .40	10	129	12½	11⅞	12⅛+	⅜
ner .08	10	256 u	11¼	10¼	11¼+	1⅛
nesE		22	4	4	4 —	⅛
mwl .20e	34	2	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
ryR .16	6	14	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
ryW .56	9	16	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
ions		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
uchF		2	2½	2½	2½	
wick		5	1¾	1¾	1¾+	⅛
rus		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
gEnt		44 u	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
genB	5	24	5	5	5 —	⅛
B pf 1.15		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
nzO		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
tea .14b	7	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
ven		2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
erly		302	3⅛	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
Pen .48	9	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Dad	8	11	4⅜	4¼	4⅜+	⅛
VSp .30b	4	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
kMt 1a	7	3	16	15⅞	16 +	⅜
ney .80b	8	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
ssng .20	8	228	10½	10⅛	10½	
unt .40	5	3	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
Ber .20	27	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
vVall .10	44	55	19⅝	19¼	19½—	⅛
une .30	6	6	10¾	10½	10¾	
dfdN .20	13	168	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
niff wt		7	8⅛	8	8⅛	
scan 1a	3	60	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
unEn 1	7	7 u	33¼	32⅝	33¼+	1⅛
wer		24	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
Dart .20	7	50	4½	4¼	4⅜+	⅛
oksP .40	5	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
wnlc al		10	2	2	2	
FA .68	8	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
FB .68	8	2	14	14	14 —	⅛
des	5	4	3½	3½	3½	
gess	11	18	3⅛	3	3	
ing 1.10	6	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
nsln .60	10	64	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
erln .50	7	30	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
C						
Pet .21e	27	58	34⅛	34	34 —	⅛
Pet wt		3	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
Fd	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
Cp .24r	16	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Mg wt		9	3-32	3-32	3-32+	1-32
Ind		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
for .25b	7	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
omp		37	3	2⅞	3	
ife	5	25	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
C 1.20	7	16	18¼	18	18¼	
co	33	2	8	8	8 +	⅛
hbA		8	3 1-16	2 15-16	3 1-16+	⅛
Exp .05e	10	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
HomO	14	27	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
ydr .25	10	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
PA .75l	9	60	19¾	19⅛	19¼	
Werr	9	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Occi .54	6	3	13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
hart		3	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
IlFd .20	6	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
ressa .15l		65	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
at 1.80	13	47	73⅞	73½	73½—	⅛
Plpl 1b	7	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾+	⅛
PLpf 5		z10	63	63	63 +	1½
ofDv		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
d 1.20a		6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
lein	18	19	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
rm .12e	13	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Sec .50a		3	6	5	6	
itCp		6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
cCp .02e	13	23	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
mpHo		246	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
rMd	5	8	4	4	4	
nEx	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
fDev	13	163	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	
dWid	7	7	10¼	10	10 +	⅛
sin .10e	9	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
ram	19	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
leK .70	8	34	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	¼
lon .40b	5	3	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
Gas .84	7	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
mnt		12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
kC .10e	6	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
son .32	8	29	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
sing 1	8	3	14	14	14 +	⅛
hm .25	5	39	13½	13	13½+	⅛
mn .68	7	35	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
nCml		39	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
ellC .40	5	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
All .15	3	4	12¾	12¾	12¾—	½
Mll .20	27	5	9¾	9¾	9¾+	⅛
dint	13	153 u	10½	10¼	10⅜	
syc .30a	8	49	14⅛	13¾	13¾—	⅛
PS 1.62	7	7	19	19	19	
pac	8	27	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
po .40	23	46	18¼	17	18⅛+	1⅛
ovD	7	34	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
hm .50	6	20	12	11⅝	12	
dF		8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
lec	4	21	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
oy .14	6	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
OG	18	182	10¾	10⅜	10⅜+	⅜
Ref .60	9	5	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
Mll	16	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Jar .10e	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
on		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
Lb .30e	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
llus .56	8	10	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Bik .80	12	106	17¼	17	17¼+	⅛
olnc		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Cp		6	2	2	2	
amer .13t	44	2	4⅛	4	4	
npt 1e	6	4	14¼	14¼	14¼+	¼
CPt .60r	4	3	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
nCr		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
cR .36	34	13	11¾	11½	11½—	⅛
sflO .40e	16	366 u	17⅞	16⅛	17 +	⅞
icCp .40	9	22	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
ice .80	6	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
isM .15e	4	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
D						
	4	51	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
onC	4	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
nson	27	42	9	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
el .32b	9	22	21⅝	21	21⅛—	¼
upd .10e	7	137	12	11⅞	12	
Mn .20e	30	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
urA .10e		36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
abs .36	4	3	14½	14⅜	14½	
niOil	19	151	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
Tal .10r	12	566 u	15⅝	13⅞	14⅞+	1⅜
sltr 1.52	6	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
gnJw	12	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
CpA	7	20	7⅛	7	7⅛	
onCp	6	z150	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅝
icon		11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
des		2	15-16	15-16	15-16+	1-16
Fab .10e		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
ersg .50	9	1	17	17	17 —	⅛
umat	12	34	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
nePt	7	112	38⅛	38	38 —	⅛
Peny .28	4	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
xUi 1.32		7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
Harr		6	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
air .40b	5	7	11⅝	11	11	
lop .25e	6	2	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	
xPd 1	6	9	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
lchn .06	19	51	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
Am	6	104	5	5	5	
nellEl	19	5	5	5	5	
E						
	6	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
lleC	42	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
thRes 1	7	91	19¾	18⅞	19⅜—	1⅛
on .20b	19	3	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛+	⅛
rnC 1.60	9	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
nes		9	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
D .30e	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
nM .40	6	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
ren .30a	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
orCp .12	7	24	5	5	5 —	⅛
ose		3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
5⅛	3¼	ElAudD .21t	16	10	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
16⅝	13⅛	Electrog 1	7	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
10	7⅜	ElecEng .28	7	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
2½	1⅛	ElectRes		10	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
25¼	17⅛	ElecA 1.20	9	4	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
7⅜	4⅞	EngyRs .10	9	10	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
13⅝	10	ErnstEC .64	6	14	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	EssexCh .40	7	165 u	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
3⅞	1⅞	EtzLaV	42	148	2	2	2 —	⅜
16¼	11	EvanA .20r	11	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
13⅜	5¼	Execlnd	2	48	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅛
F								
6⅛	3⅞	FPA	20	5	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
8⅛	4⅜	Fabind .25e	5	34	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
2½	1⅜	FairNob		17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2⅞	2	FamiRc .15e	4	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2⅛	13-16	FashFab		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15⅝	13⅞	FedRty 1.24	13	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	FedRes		82	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
21⅝	16¼	Felmnt .20e	16	38	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
10⅝	7⅞	Fotsway .40	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1½	9-16	Fibrebrd wt		2	⅝	⅝	⅝+	1-16
3	1⅝	Fidelco		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	FilmCpA		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	7¼	Filmwy .10r	8	17	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
11	8½	FinGen .40	5	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	FinGnA .40		1	10	10	10	
1⅛	13-16	FstHartfd		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
6¼	3⅝	FstHrt pf .50		1 u	5	5	5 +	⅛
11⅛	9⅞	FtSLSh .05e	10	3	10½	10½	10½	
2⅝	1⅝	Fstmrk		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
16⅝	13⅛	FlschrP .48t	6	10	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Flagstf .12	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
15⅛	11⅜	FlightSt .12	9	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
5	4	FlaCap		20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4½	3½	FlaRck	16	54 u	4⅝	4¼	4¼+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	FlwGen	6	24	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
24¾	18⅞	FlyDlaO	7	62	21⅞	21½	21½	
8	5½	Foodrm .40	4	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
19	9½	Foodws .20a	8	14	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
8½	7¼	FooteM .25e	11	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
9⅝	7⅝	ForestC .05e	13	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4⅞	3⅞	FranklnR		10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9¾	8	Franks .40	6	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
22¼	16⅝	Fresnlo .40	38	9	16¾	16½	16¾+	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	FriendFr	21	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅞	7⅝	Frigitp .55t	6	138	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Frischs .30b	8	77	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
8⅞	6	FrontA .19t	5	31	8	7⅞	7⅞	
G								
3⅞	2½	GRICp		9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
1⅝	1	GSCEn .42c	7	1	1	1	1 —	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	Gabriel .40	7	8	15	15	15	
11⅞	8⅝	Garan .60	5	17	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅛
3	1⅞	Garcla		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
11⅞	8⅝	GatesLrJet	4	78	10½	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
5⅛	3½	Gaylrd .15e	4	27	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅛	5⅞	GenExp	21	124	11⅞	11	11⅜+	⅜
3⅞	1¾	GnHous	3	34	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
1½	⅝	GnRecre		2	11-16	11-16	11-16+	1-16
3⅝	2	Gepge	6	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅝	1⅛	Genlsco	50	35	1½	1½	1½	
9⅞	4⅝	Gerber	8	13	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
18⅞	16½	GlantF 1.20	4	3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5⅞	GlantYel	72	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5⅝	8⅝	Glasrock	34	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅝	17	Glatflr .90	6	2	18	17⅞	18 —	⅛
6½	4⅝	GlenGer .16	29	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
17	11⅝	Glnmr .40b	6	4	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
16⅝	14½	Globeln .70	7	4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	
15	10	GoldnCyc	40	13	13¼	12½	12⅞—	⅜
14⅞	9⅝	GoldnW .45	7	128	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
1½	⅝	Goldfield		165	1	15-16	1	
8⅞	5½	Gdrich wt		29	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8¼	5⅛	GrandAu .30	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8¼	6⅜	GrndCtl .30	5	37	7½	7⅛	7⅜+	⅛
7	5⅝	GtAmInd	4	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
10⅛	5¼	GtBasinP	33	482	9⅞	8⅞	9 +	⅛
38	31½	GtLkCh .32	13	24	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞—	⅛
4½	3⅛	Greenmn		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	5⅞	GREIT	10	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
10⅝	8½	GuardC .50	9	4 u	10⅞	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
6¼	4⅝	Guilford .20	4	12	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
28⅛	23⅜	GlfOCn 1.08	7	5	26⅝	26	26⅝+	1
12½	9¼	GlfRepFn	4	4	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Gulfstrm		32	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
H								
15⅛	12½	HallsMot .72	5	8	14⅞	14¾	14⅞+	⅛
8⅛	3⅞	HampD .15e	16	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
6⅛	4	Hampm	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅞	9⅞	HanvrSh .60	5	5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
5⅛	3⅜	HanSqRt		8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
22⅞	18⅝	Harland .60	11	4	21¾	21½	21⅝+	¼
5⅛	4	HartfdZd	9	334	5¼	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
13⅞	10½	HartzM .30	9	18	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
10½	7⅛	Hasbrn .20	5	83 u	10⅝	10	10 —	½
11½	7⅝	Hasting .40a	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4½	3⅝	HawaiA .10r	4	3	4	4	4	
9⅛	6⅝	HealthCh	12	28	8⅞	8½	8⅝—	⅛
2½	1⅝	Helnick .10e	6	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4	2⅞	HiGInc	35	4	3⅜	3½	3½—	⅛
5¾	5⅛	HiRhavn .44	5	6	7½	7⅛	7½	
7¾	5½	Hiptronic .20	17	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
3⅛	2½	Hofman	6	22	3	3	3	
7	4⅝	HollyCc	9	79	6½	6¼	6⅛	
30¼	26¼	HomeOA .75	8	6	29½	29½	29½	
7¼	4¼	HornHar		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅞	6⅝	HospM .60c	14	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
13⅝	11¼	Hotel 1.32a	15	5	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
5⅛	4	HousRon .30	5	7	4½	4½	4½	
6¾	4⅛	HouseVi .32	19	203 u	6⅞	6⅛	6½—	¼
9⅞	7¼	HosMInn	35	3	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
60⅞	37⅝	HooOllM .80	25	626	57⅞	56⅝	57⅞	
39	34½	HooOllM wt		95	38⅞	38¼	38⅞+	¼
19¼	12½	HowelC .40	12	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5	3½	Howell .15e	4	38	3¾	3⅝	3¾—	
6½	4¼	HudsnGn	6	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼—	
37¼	31½	HudBO 1.52	8	2	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝+	
14⅞	11½	Huffman .50a	5	25	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝+	
4	3⅝	HuntH .19e	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28¾	18⅞	HuskyO .80	9	160	27⅞	27	27 —	⅜
4⅝	3¼	Hycel	14	6	3¼	3½	3½—	⅛
I								
4⅜	3½	ICHCp .15e	5	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6½	4½	ICMR		36	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
8	5⅞	IMCMg .20	6	16	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
3¼	1⅛	ISCFinl		5	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
1½	1	ImpGp .07e	7	2	1 3-16	13-16	1 3-16	
23¼	18⅝	ImpOilA .86	10	46	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
14⅝	10⅞	Incotrm	9	4	12	12	12	
1½	1	InflightSv		7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
1⅛	11-16	InstrSys		95	¾	11-16	11-16	
13¼	6½	InsSy pf.25e		2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15⅛	10⅞	IntlAlum .70	7	3	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
4⅝	2½	IntBnknt	14	115	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
13⅞	11⅝	IntCour .40	9	6	12½	12¼	12¼—	½
2¾	1¼	IntFdSvc		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	2⅝	IntFari .05e	5	8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
15	12¾	IntGenln .90	5	8	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
8¼	4¼	IntProtn	5	43	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
2	1⅛	IntStrich		10	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
29⅞	17⅝	IntSysC .25	14	3	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
20¼	14⅝	Intrpool .05e	8	14	20	19⅞	19⅞	
26⅝	12½	Intrway .30e	7	77	26⅞	25⅞	26¼	
20⅞	17½	InvDvA .20e	5	10	20¼	20	20¼+	⅛
5¾	4½	InvDvB .05e	5	14	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
10	6⅝	IroqBrd .20	8	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
20	14¼	IroqB pf 1		15	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
6⅞	4⅞	IrvinInd .10	5	2	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
J-K								
7¾	5¾	Jaclyn .40b	5	21	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
15	10¾	Jacobs .40	7	107 u	15½	14⅞	15¼+	⅜
12⅝	8⅞	Jamsw .10e	5	18	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
12⅝	10	Jeannet .40	7	171 u	13½	12⅝	13⅜+	1⅛
3⅛	2¼	Jetronic	10	5	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
8⅞	5⅝	JohnPd .36	12	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
4¼	3	JuniperP	14	11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
5⅞	3⅝	KTelin .30a	7	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19	4⅛	Kaisrin 14.37c	2	3462	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
5	3¼	KaneMill wt		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	KapokT .10r	6	8	4¼	4	4⅛	
9¼	5⅞	Kenwin .28	5	8	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
8	5½	Ketchm .10r	5	8	5½	5½	5½	
43½	30½	Kewanee .72	12	145	41¾	41½	41⅝+	⅛
11¾	6¾	KeystInd .30	8	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
2⅝	1½	KinArk	12	19	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
2¼	1½	KingOpt		2	2	2	2	
9	6⅞	KingRd .20e	8	6	9	8¾	8¾	
37⅞	20¼	KirbyEx	12	32	34⅛	33¼	33⅞—	⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Klt Mfg	6	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	
18⅝	13½	KnickToy	10	33	18½	18⅛	18½	
18⅛	14¾	Kollmr .36	10	44	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	½
7⅝	6	KuhnStr .15	4	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
L								
3⅞	2⅜	LSBInd .10r	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11-16	⅛	LTVCorp wt		13	3-16	⅛	3-16+	1-16
3⅛	2¼	LaBarge .06	15	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	4⅛	LaPnt .20e	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	LaQuinta	8	70	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
9¼	5⅝	LafyRd .26	63	16	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	
2⅝	1⅝	LakeSh	6	39	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞—	1-16
2	1¼	Landmk	16	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	
4⅞	3½	Laneco .12	4	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	
2½	2	LaTourB	8	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
11⅛	8⅝	LeaRo .40g	7	25 u	11⅛	11	11⅛+	½
11⅞	8⅞	Leam .50	5	165	8⅜ d	8	8⅛+	⅛
28⅝	20⅝	LeeEnt .60	12	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
8	5⅜	LehighP	5	15	7¾	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
14⅛	11½	LeighPd .60	6	19	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
2⅞	1¾	LeisureT		1	2	2	2	
8⅛	5¾	LewBP .20	8	2	7½	7½	7½	
9⅝	5⅝	LibtyFb	4	9	6½	6¼	6⅛—	⅜
4	2⅞	LincAm	14	23	3	3	3 +	⅛
2⅞	2	Lodge .08e	6	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7¾	5¼	LoewT wt		75	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
17⅝	7¼	Logicon	11	28	17½	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
23¾	18⅝	LaGenSv .84	6	10	20	20	20 —	⅛
28⅞	26⅝	LoulsCe 1.32	8	1	28	28	28 —	⅛
8⅝	6¼	Lydall wt		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4	2⅛	LynchCp	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1½	1	Lynnwear		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
M								
2	⅞	MDC		39	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
9	4	MPO	7	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
17¾	15⅛	MaPS 1.40	6	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅜
9⅛	4	Mamoth .30	16	2	9	9	9 —	⅛
5⅝	4½	ManhLf .28	8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	MansfT .10r	4	9	6	1	6 +	⅛
1⅛	13-16	Marinda		142	1	1	1 +	1-16
7⅞	6⅛	Marlene	4	40 u	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
23⅞	22⅛	MarGp pf2.25		9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
5⅞	4⅛	MrshF	13	1	5	5	5	
26⅛	18⅛	MartPr .40	7	14	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
11⅛	8⅝	Masind .60	5	5	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
4⅞	3⅝	Masters	6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
12⅝	8½	MaterRa .28	9	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	
5¼	3½	MaulBr .14b	6	7	4½	4	4⅛+	
4⅛	2⅞	McCulO		262	4	3⅞	4	
22⅞	16	Mclntsh .84	9	4	22¼	22¼	22¼+	
5	3⅝	McKeon	8	45	4¼	4¼	4¼—	
9⅛	7⅝	Medalst .44	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3½	1½	MedcoJw	26	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	
12⅝	8½	Medlnco .28	7	109	12¾	11⅞	12 —	⅜
7¾	5¼	Medfield	5	1	7	7	7	
20	16	MediaG .48	8	18	18⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
13⅛	7⅛	Megolnt .24	5	95	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛+	
13	12⅛	MEMCo .80	6	25	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	
9⅞	8⅛	MercSL .20a	6	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	
12⅛	7⅞	Metex .30	3	3	8	8	8 +	⅛
19⅛	14⅝	Metpth	15	13	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	⅛
1⅝	15-16	Metrocar		23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅞	8⅞	MichSug 1	7	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	MidtGls .28	5	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
27¼	19⅝	MillerW .60	9	12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
2	1¼	MissnIT		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1-16	1-64	MissnIT wt		26	1-64	1-64	1-64	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
46⅝	31½	MoPcR 1.46	7	3	43¼	43¼	43¼+	⅛
32⅝	26⅝	MitchlE	10	119	32⅝	31¾	31⅞—	⅛
10¼	7⅛	MiteCp .20	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7½	5¼	MdMaid .10r	4	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅞	4⅝	MonMgt .40	4	20	5¼	5	5 —	⅜
12⅝	10⅛	Moog .60	6	13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
6⅝	5⅝	MtgGth .48e	32	2	6	6	6 +	⅛
6⅛	4½	MortonS .32	4	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅛	3⅝	MottSM .08	6	5	5	5	5	
17⅛	14⅛	MtVMll 1.20		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5	4⅛	MultiA .20	9	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
N								
10	7⅛	Napco .16	7	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	2⅝	NardaM .20	38	3	3	3	3 +	⅛
24⅞	16⅞	NatCSS .20	7	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
6⅞	5⅛	NDistr .16	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	NHIIE	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
⅞	¼	Natind wt		13	5-16	¼	5-16	
2⅞	1⅝	NKinney		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12½	6⅛	NtParag .40	4	15	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
12½	8⅝	NtPatent	22	98	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
4⅝	3⅝	NtSlvr .15e	4	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅛	3⅞	NatSys .10e	7	82	6	6	6 —	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	NatwHo .36	9	4	10⅝	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	NellyDon		5	1½	1½	1½	
7⅞	1⅝	NestLM	150	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
32	25⅝	NENucl .50	11	8	30⅝	30	30 —	⅛
17⅛	12⅝	NHamp .60	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
1⅝	1	Nidria .04e	7	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
36½	24⅞	NMexAr .25e	117	3	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜—	⅛
10⅞	8	NProc .63e	8	15	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
19½	15½	NYTim .70	8	28	18½	18	18¼+	¼
20⅝	9	NewbE .40b	5	6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝+	⅛
7½	4⅞	Newprk	8	71	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Nexus .14t		2	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
15⅞	10⅝	NlagFSv .56	5	10	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
5⅝	4	Nichols .27t	4	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅝	3½	Nolex	39	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅝	2½	Nortek .04		21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅞	12⅝	NoARoy .16	9	19	15½	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7¼	NoCdO	6	130	8⅞	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2	NovoCp		3	3	2⅞	3 —	⅛
13⅞	4	NuclDta	8	45	12	11⅝	12 +	½
13⅝	10	NumacO	18	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
O								
19⅝	15¼	Offshore	5	9 u	19½	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
7⅛	5⅜	OhArt .24a	7	2	7	7	7 +	⅛
45⅜	37⅛	OhBrss 2	6	5	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝—	⅛
9¼	7¾	OhSealy .48	8	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	
10⅝	7	Oliaind .40e	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
22¾	16⅝	OnLineS	12	21	19	18½	19 +	⅛
39	30½	OOklep	11	2200	31½	31¼	31¼—	¼
7¾	6	OrioleHo	16	1	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Ormand	7	1060	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
16½	12⅝	OSullvn .60	5	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
8⅛	6⅝	OutdrSp .20	5	380	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	OxfordFt		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	OzarkA .15e	3	37	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
P-Q								
2	1⅛	PF Ind		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅞	16⅝	PGEpfA 1.50		22	18½	17½	18⅛+	¼
16	14¼	PGEpfC 1.25		5	14¾	14⅝	14¾+	⅛
15⅝	14	PGEpfD 1.25		7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15½	14⅛	PGEpfE 1.25		10	15	15	15 +	⅛
14⅝	13	PGEpfG 1.20		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
28	26⅝	PGEpfV 2.32		35 u	28⅝	28	28	
30¼	27¾	PGEpfT 2.54		18	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
31	28¼	PGEpfS 2.62		30	30⅝	29¾	30¼+	¼
29	26⅛	PGEpfR 2.37		10	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
25	22⅝	PGEpfO 2		9	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
24¼	22	PGEpfM 1.96		14	24	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
25⅛	22⅝	PGEpfK 2.04		8	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
23⅝	11⅝	PHoldg .16	11	96	23	21¾	22½+	1¾
29	15½	PHold pf1.20		z250	28	27½	28	
19⅝	18¼	PNwTel 1.32	9	31	19⅜	19½	19½+	⅛
36½	29½	PallCp .80	12	8	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝—	½
1⅝	⅞	PalomrF		15	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6	3½	PandelB	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6	4⅝	Pantasr .30	8	4	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
12	10⅝	ParkCh .48a	7	3	11⅝	11¾	11¾+	⅛
27⅛	21⅞	Parsons .80	6	6	25¼	24½	24½—	⅞
3⅛	2⅝	PatFash	6	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4	Patagon	6	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	6½	PatoC 1.20e	4	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15⅝	13⅝	PebblB .60	6	9	13⅞	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
12⅞	6½	Pemcor .20	5	17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	PenEM .70	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16½	15½	PenTr .80	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	PECp .84t	4	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14⅝	11	PenRE 1.15	12	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
1⅛	⅞	Pentron	9	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17⅛	14½	PepCom .60	4	11	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
8¼	7	Perini .30a	4	6	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Pertec	8	32	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
26⅝	14½	PetroLe	11	74	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	
8¼	6⅝	PhilLD .63r	3	6	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3⅛	2	Phoenix		37	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
11¼	7½	PicNPay .20	8	30	11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
2½	1⅝	PioneerS		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	PionTX .40	4	23	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
7⅝	6⅛	PittWVa .56a	6	2	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
32	23	PitDM 1.20a	5	3	25½	25¼	25½+	⅛
43	34¾	Pittway 1.20	10	107	42¼	41½	41¾—	⅛
9⅝	6	Plantind .51		16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13¼	10	Plantrn .08	13	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	PlyGm .20e	5	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15	10⅞	PneuSca .80	8	z150	13½	13½	13½	
4¼	2⅞	Poloron	38	7	4	3¾	3¾—	⅛
11½	6⅝	Polychr .20	10	17	11	10⅞	11 —	⅛
14½	8¼	PrairieO	13	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	PrattLmb 1	8	7	13½	13½	13½	
24¼	19¾	PrenHa 1.12	11	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
17⅛	9½	Presley	7	80	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
10⅞	9⅝	ProvGas .84	6	6	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	PrdRE .29	79	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅞	3⅝	PrdBdg .24	5	6	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	PulteH		6	8⅛	8½	8½	
6½	5½	Quebcr .20e	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
R								
7⅞	6⅛	RB Ind .08e	6	15	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
2¼	1⅛	RET		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
45½	42⅛	RET pf 4.38		1	44	44	44 +	⅛
2	1½	RSC Ind	6	51	2	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
15½	10¼	RLC Cp .16	5	27	15⅛	15¼	15¼—	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Racon .20a	5	26	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Ragan .10e	5	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
21⅞	15⅝	RanchEx	25	40	18¾	18½	18½—	¼
27	17¾	RangrO	53	450 u	27⅞	25⅝	27⅝+	1⅞
16⅝	11⅝	Ransbrg .80	7	53 u	17⅛	16¾	16⅞+	⅛
1¼	¾	RapAm wt		47	1	15-16	15-16	
6¼	3½	RethP		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅞	17½	RaymP n .40	12	15	17¾	d17	17½—	¼
5¼	1	Reading		6	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
16⅛	14⅝	REInvT 1.20	15	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅝	9½	RlIncT 1.35e	8	6	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
21	18⅛	RlIRet 2.23e	9	11	20	20	20	
7⅞	6	RefrigTr	6	27	7¼	6⅞	7¼+	⅜
2	½	RelGp wt		80	11-16	⅝	⅝—	1-16
19	13¼	RemAr .80a	6	10	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
4½	1⅝	RepHous		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
23⅝	17¾	ReshCot .88	12	139	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	
24¼	18½	Realstlx .60	8	7	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
20	8⅛	Resrts A	23	480	17⅞	17	17½+	½
2	1⅝	RestAssc		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅞	2⅛	RexNore		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	5½	Richton .36	3	6	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
30	15⅞	RileyCo	9	16	31¾	31¾	31⅝—	⅛
28⅞	24⅝	RioAlgo 1.08	9	1	26¼	26¼	26¼+	⅛
16½	11¼	Risdon .48	8	2	11⅝	11½	11½	
15⅝	11	Robntch		39	11½	11¼	11⅜	
5⅜	3⅞	Roblin .8e	4	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅝	12	Rockway 1b	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
3¼	2⅛	Rocor		5	2⅛ d	2	2 —	⅛
15	11	Rogers .05e	7	2	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
2½	1⅞	RoncoT	7	20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5½	4⅝	Rossmr		15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Rusco	28	18	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
9⅞	7⅝	Russell .44	5	32	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
20	14½	RyanH .50	10	57	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
S								
9⅝	7¼	SGL .16r	6	4	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	SGSec		31	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17¼	15⅞	SGSa pf 1.70		5	16	15⅞	16	
2⅝	1⅞	SMD	4	2	2	2	2	
5⅝	4⅛	SSPInd .36	10	9	4½	4⅛	4½—	⅛
15½	11¼	STPCp .80	10	8	13	13	13 —	⅛
15⅝	8⅛	Safetran	9	21 u	15½	15	15 —	⅝
17½	10⅛	Salem .891	7	36	15¾	15½	15½	
7¾	5	SCarlo .63e		8	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
107¾	102½	SDgo pf 9.84		z100	107	107	107 +	1
89½	84½	SDgo pf 7.80		z150	88⅝	88	88⅝	
29⅝	28⅛	SDgo pf 2.68		2 u	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
14⅛	11	SFrRE .30e	23	22	12	12	12	
1⅛	9-16	SFRE wt		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	
4⅞	3⅛	Sargent	8	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
28⅝	26½	Sarst pf 2.25		z200	26	d26	26 —	½
10¼	7⅞	SaundrL .30	4	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	ScheibE .56	10	18	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅝	6¼	SchoolP .40		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅞	5	Schrader .30	8	5	5½	5½	5½	
21¼	16	SclAtla .12	13	29	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝+	⅛
14¼	11⅛	Scrivner .70	4	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
10	8⅛	SbdAM .40	4	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
6¼	3½	Seaprt pf .56		z600	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
25	10	SeasnAll .26	18	31	20¼	19¾	20	
3¼	2	SecMtg		30	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
6¼	4½	Semtch .05r	18	14 u	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Srvisco .30	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
8⅞	4	Servo	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
9⅝	7½	SetonCo .45	7	4	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	ShaerS .25e	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14¼	10⅝	Sharon 1	6	12	11	11	11	
9⅝	8⅛	Shawin .50b	8	5	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
2⅝	1⅝	ShelterR		30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
8⅝	6½	ShndCp	9	10	8½	8½	8½	
28½	20¼	ShenanO	18	95	25	23⅝	24⅝+	⅛
3	2⅝	Shopwell	29	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3	⅝	ShulmTr		1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Sierrcln .20	8	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅞	8½	Sifcolnd .50	5	1	8¾	8¾	8¾+	⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Sigma .26e	8	11	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	SikesCp A		10	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
10½	6⅞	Siloinc	4	7	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
3¼	1⅞	Simplex	22	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	SitkinSR		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	1⅞	Solitron	16	42	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
10⅝	8⅝	SonderB .32	4	4	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
15⅝	11¼	Soundsn .40	5	16	11⅞	11½	11½	
9½	8	SoetCap .80	31	10	9⅛	9	9⅛	
13⅝	12½	SCEd pf 1.08		34	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
25¼	20½	SCEd pf 1.68		z100	25	25	25	
19¼	16⅛	SCEd pf 1.45		18	18⅝	18	18½+	⅛
18⅝	16	SCEd pf 1.30		13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
28¼	25⅝	SCEd pf 2.30		3	27	26⅝	26⅞—	⅛
27⅞	25¼	SCEd pf 2.21		2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜+	⅛
95	89½	SCEd pf 7.58		12	94	93¼	94 +	1
22⅝	18¾	SwstAirl .28	7	39	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝—	⅛
5⅝	4¼	SwtGFin .20	4	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	9¼	Spartek .40b	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅛	5	SpectyR	5	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅞	6	Spector .10e	32	20	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1⅞	SpedOP .10t	9	21	1⅞ d	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3½	2½	Spencer .10	9	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7¾	4⅛	SpenFd .08t	4	7	4½	4⅛	4½—	⅛
6⅛	5	Splenfex .24	7	4	5	5	5	
6⅝	4⅝	StaffrdL	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7¼	5⅛	StdCont .12	5	6	7⅛	7	7	
16¾	14	StCoosa .50	5	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
4⅞	3	StdMell	17	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅞	8½	StPacCp .20	3	50	9⅝	9	9⅛—	⅛
25¼	20⅝	StProd 1.40	4	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
31⅛	24½	StdShrs .40r		8	31½	31	31½+	½
14⅞	6¼	Stange .12	8	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17½	14⅛	StarrtHo .36	5	5	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
8½	6	Steelmt .24b	11	15	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
22½	15⅝	StepnCh .60	8	7	22	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
1⅝	1	SterlEl	11	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅞	StrutW .30	7	61	10⅛	10	10	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
1⅜	¾	Summit	1	11	1	1	1 +	⅛
25⅝	16⅛	SunElec .60	11	36	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Sunair .45a	7	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅝	11⅝	Sundnc .20b	23	31	11⅝	d11⅛	11⅛	
7½	5⅝	SunshJr .23	7	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
17½	15⅛	SupFdS .40	8	1	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Susqueh	13	100	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
7¾	5⅝	Synaloy .20b	6	25	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
24⅝	17⅛	Syntex .50	9	765	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞—	⅜
18⅝	13⅝	SyscoCp .40	7	3	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5	SystEng	21	28	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
T								
2⅝	1⅝	TFI	7	12	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	TandyBr	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20⅛	17⅝	Tasty 1.20a	7	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
1⅝	⅝	TechSym		49	⅞	¾	⅞	
3⅝	2¼	TechTap .41t	5	4	3	2⅞	3	
8½	7	TeleCm .40	4	105	8⅛	8¼	8¼—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Tenna .08a	13	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
8½	4⅞	Tenneco wt		41	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	Tenney	29	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅞	1⅛	Tensor		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15½	11⅛	Teradyn	16	11	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
13⅝	10	TerraC .80	5	23	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	TetraT	10	17	13⅝	13	13⅛+	⅛
7⅞	5⅝	Texstr .15e	7	13	6⅝	6¾	6⅞	
18⅝	15⅝	Textron wt		7	16	18	18 +	⅛
4⅛	3⅝	Thorofar		8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
5⅛	3	ThreeD .79t	4	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8⅝	6½	Thriftmt .10	3	54	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	Tiffanyl .20	5	6	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
11⅛	5⅝	Timple	6	24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
37	18⅝	Tokheim .80	5	52	20½	20	20⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5⅞	TotalPer	9	674	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2 13-16	1⅝	TotPet wt		133	2 13-16	2⅝	2¾—	1-16
19	13⅝	Total pf .70		35 u	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
2⅞	2¼	TownCtry		6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅞	2	TransLux	14	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
11⅞	10⅝	TriStMtr .20	6	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Trico .10e	8	14	6½	6½	6½	
3 11-16	1⅝	TubosM .03l		3	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	
26⅛	22¾	TurnrC 1.60	7	5	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	½
4	3	TwinFr .10e	9	18	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
U								
3⅝	3¼	UIPCp .20	5	21	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
2¼	1⅝	UNA Cp	16	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	3⅝	URSCp .24	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅞	2⅝	UVInd wt		33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
10	6⅛	Unimax	19	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7	4⅞	UnFidel	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8¾	UnAirPd .56	8	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
⅝	¼	UnBrd wt		36	5-16	¼	¼—	1-16
1½	1⅛	UnFoods		116	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	1⅝	UNatCp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
6	3⅛	UNtCp pf .70		9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	7⅝	USBcpTr		1	9	9	9 +	⅛
9⅝	8	UnRlT .71e	13	28	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
½	⅛	UnRlT wt		14	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅞	2⅞	USRclum	24	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
34⅛	30⅛	Unitek .30	13	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
11⅝	6½	UnityB	5	22	6⅝ d	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3⅜	2½	UnivCig .05	4	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
17⅛	13⅛	UnivRs .30	11	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
12½	8⅝	UnivRu .52	5	5	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
V								
14⅛	10½	Valmac .80	7	99	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Valspar .28	10	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅝	2⅛	ValueL .02e		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	8⅝	VanDrn .50		108	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
18⅝	18⅝	Veeco .32a	7	7	18⅝	18	18 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Verit	4	7	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
26½	19	VermntA .32	7	5	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
10⅝	4⅛	Vernitrn	16	145	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	VintageE		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	2⅛	Vishay	9	20	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
2½	2	Vol Mer		1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
11⅞	9¼	Voplex	6	25 u	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3	VulcnCp	8	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	Vulclnc .50	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
W								
3⅝	2½	WTC	10	15	6 2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28⅞	19⅛	WUI .50	9	213	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛+	⅜
15⅛	10⅛	Wabash .40	7	21	14½	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Wacknht .40	8	13	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
3¼	2	WadelEq .10		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	6¼	Wainoco	21	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	WalcoN .50b	7	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13½	Wang .12	10	40	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
17½	11½	Wang B .22	9	5	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Wards Co	3	7	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	4½	WarnC pf.05		10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅛	4⅞	WshHm .10	4	3	5	5	5	
25⅛	21⅛	WshPost .36	9	31	25	25	25 +	⅛
25⅝	21	WRIT 1.761	4	11	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Weiman	9	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7	5⅝	WeldTuA	13	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
7⅛	5⅛	WescoFn	8	1	6	6	6	
9⅛	7⅛	WstChP .40		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅝	7	WstFn .13a	260	30	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
6⅛	5	Whitakr .40	9	6		5	5	
3⅛	2⅛	Whitehall	7	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Wichia	24	26	4	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅛	7⅝	Wmhous .36	9	10	9	9	9 —	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	WlsnB .30	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
57⅛	51⅛	WsP pf 4.50		z20	56	56	56 +	1
2⅞	2⅛	WolfHB	39	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
1⅛	⅞	WoolLt .06e		2	1	1	1	
11⅛		WorcstC	17	3	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
12⅛	9½	WorkWr .60		9	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
6⅞	4½	Wrather .05e	9	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅛	¾	WrghtH	75	26	13-16	¾	¾—	1-16
12⅞	9¾	Wynntn .40	6	240 u	13½	12⅞	13⅛+	½
15	12¼	WymBn .56	8	19	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅛
Z								
10½	8½	ZeroCo .36	6	16	10	10	10	
7⅛	5⅛	Z m mer .24	8	11	7	6⅞	7	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, June 22, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3395	Abitibi	$9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
100	Acklands	$11½	11½	11½	
7400	Agnico E	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
300	Agra Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
46900	Alta Gas A	$15	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
600	Alta Nat	$36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	
300	Algo Cent	$12½	12½	12½	
200	Alliance B	380	370	380 +	20
16060	Alminex	$9⅞	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
12625	Am Bonza	$14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
910	Andres W	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
8720	Atco A	$17¾	17½	17½—	⅛
37485	Bell Canad	$52⅞	52	52 —	½
14782	BP Can	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
3050	Banister C	$13⅝	12⅞	13⅝+	⅜
28843	Bank N S	$21¼	20¼	20⅞—	⅛
650	Baton B	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
100	Beth Cop A	$42½	42½	42½	
2700	Block Bros	56	55	55 —	½
1674	Bovis Cor	62	61	61 —	2
7385	Bralor Res	425	420	425 +	5
1325	Bramalea	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
100	Bramada	125	125	125	
4800	Brenda M	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
8330	Bridger	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
300	BCFP	$22½	22½	22½+	¼
1750	BC Phone	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
3200	Brunswk	465	455	465 +	5
145	Burns Fds	$9½	9½	9½	
88	Cad frv	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
2615	Cal Pow A	$34⅝	34⅛	34⅝+	¼
7800	Camflo	$11	10¾	10¾—	⅛
7100	Campau A	400	400	400 +	5
4100	C Nor West	$6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
850	C Pakrs C	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
2775	Can Perm	$18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
950	Can Trust A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
700	C Tung	$9½	9½	9½	
800	C Cablesy	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2525	Cdn Cel	$7¾	7½	7½—	⅛
30	CGE	$23	23	23 +	½
17556	CI Bk Com	$25	24⅞	24⅞	
3 905	Cdn Tire A	$34⅞	34½	34⅞—	⅛
4050	C Ulities	$14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
475	Canbra	375	375	375 +	10
325	Candel Oil	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
3933	Cassiar	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
825	Celanese	345	345	345	
9700	Chieftn D	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅜
100	CHUM	$7	7	7 +	⅛
800	C Holiday 1	405	400	400	
800	Con Bldg	284	280	280 —	5
10800	Con Distrb	320	305	320 +	10
5710	Cons Gas	$15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
4508	Con Fardy	310	306	310 +	5
600	Conwest	485	480	480	
3825	Crush Intl	$8⅛	8	8⅛	
700	Cyprus	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
775	Denison	$48¼	47¾	47⅝—	⅛
300	Dicknsn	375	375	375 —	15
4460	Dofasco A	$25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
677	Dom Store	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
100	Du Pont	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1300	Dylex L A	$7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
920	East Mal	2 4	201	201 +	1
475	Electro A	260	260	260 —	3
1500	Emco	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
2200	Falcon C	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1118	Fibrg Nik A	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
1500	Fed Ind A	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
600	Francana	$6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
517	Fraser A	$24	23¾	23¾—	⅛
3750	G M Res	350	340	350 +	10
903	G Distrb A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2200	Gibraltar	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
1500	Granduc	95	95	95 —	3
2150	Gt Oil Sds	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
600	GL Paper	$27⅝	27½	27⅝	
200	Gt W Life	$52⅝	52½	52½+	¼
1000	Hambro C	385	380	380	
1200	H Group A	350	340	340 +	5
4290	Hard Crp A	320	315	315 +	5
1475	Hawker A	$5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
4245	H Bay Co	$15⅞	15⅝	15½+	⅛
10501	IAC	$17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
2793	Indal	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
200	Indusmin	$11	11	11 +	⅛
690	Inland Gas	$11	10⅞	11	
11100	Inter-City	$7¼	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
1000	Int Mogul	289	289	289	
5505	Int Pipe A	$15⅝	15	15	
2580	Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
600	Jannock	$9	9	9	
2920	Kaiser Re	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
12400	Kaps Tran	74	68	74 +	8
383	Kelsey H	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
2300	Kerr A A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
94900	Koffler A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
3405	Labatt A	$19⅝	18¾	19⅝+	⅛
2700	Lacana	400	395	395 —	10
1250	LOnt Cem	330	325	325	
25	LL Lac	140	140	140 —	4
7137	Lob Co A	350	350	350 —	10
800	Lob Co B	360	355	355	
3930	Loeb M	440	420	435 +	15
700	MICC	$9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
4200	Mclan H A	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
5475	MB Ltd	$20	19¾	19¾—	⅛
1109	M Lf Mills	$39⅛	39	39⅛—	⅛
1300	Malgml A	$12½	12½	12½+	⅛
1900	McGraw H	$5½	5½	5½	
225	Met Stor A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
5605	Moore	$31⅛	30¾	30¾—	⅜
5250	Murphy	$7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
100	Nabrs Dig	$17¾	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
7800	Neonex	200	199	200 +	1
12870	Noranda A	$30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅜
33206	Norcen	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
3100	NTecm B w	$13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
1700	Nowsco W	$25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
2400	Orchan A	207	205	206 —	1
8285	Oshawa A	465	455	455 —	20
2900	Pamour A	325	320	320 —	5
1400	PanCan P	$28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
823	Patino N V	$18⅞	18½	18⅞+	⅛
1000	Pembina	400	400	400	
2334	Petrofina	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
4302	Pop Shops	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
380	Pine Point	$32¼	32	32	
9900	Pitts C	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
2500	Placer	$19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
762	Redpath A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
9600	Reed Oslr A	$—¼	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
100	Reichhold	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
4075	Revnp Prp	69	66	65	
1000	Scotts A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
12637	Shell Can	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
3902	Sherritt A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
3100	Siebens	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
100	Sigma	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
8801	Simpsons	$5⅛	5	5	
1271	Simpson S	$7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
310	Slater Stl	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
1211	Southm A	$20⅛	20	20	
425	St Brodcst	$9	9	9 —	⅛
9221	Stelco A	$27¾	27½	27⅝	
1583	Steep R	215	210	215 +	3
6100	Teck Cor A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
741	Teck Cor B	495	490	490 —	5
1025	Teledyne	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1670	Tex Can	$29	28¾	28¾	
250	Thom N A	$12⅝	12¾	12¾	
19752	Tor Dm Bk	$19	18½	18⅞+	⅛
400	Torstar B	$14	14	14 +	⅛
4213	Traders A	$17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
3910	Trns Mt A	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
49008	TrCan PL	$15½	15¼	15½+	⅛
1968	Un Carbid	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
68328	UGas A	$10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
1700	Union Oil	$9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
150	U Keno	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
5300	U Siscoe	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
17200	Upp Can	135	130	136 +	4
8150	Voyager P	$8	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
449	Weldwod	$12⅛	12	12	
5900	Wstburne	$10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
3403	West Mine	375	355	355 —	20
2437	Weston	$13	12¾	13 +	⅛
550	Woodwd A	$15½	15½	15½+	⅛
7100	Yk Bear	370	370	370 +	10
2000	Yukon C	185	185	185	

Total sales 2,429,156 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
565	Algoma St	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
10300	Bnk Mont	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
2000	CAE Ind	$9½	9½	9½+	¼
202	Can Cem	$8¾	8¾	8¾+	⅛
50	CanSo Ry	$40¼	40¼	40¼—	⅛
400	Canron	$23¼	23	23 —	⅛
325	Con Bath	$24⅛	24¼	24¼+	⅛
660	Dom Text	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5200	Fncl Col	172	172	172	
1602	Gaz Metro	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
300	Imasco	$26	25¾	26	
214	Molson B	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
800	Power Cp	$8¾	8½	8½+	⅛
197	Price Co.	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9395	Royal Bnk	$27⅛	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
650	RoyTrst A	$15⅝	15¾	15¾	
620	Steinbrg A	$16	15¾	15¾+	¼
6400	Zellers	485	475	485 +	10

Total sales 483,260 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Ashland 8-87	101	102
Austral 8¼-83	103¼	104
Austral 8¾-91	103½	104½
Bell Cnda 8¾-86	104¾	105¾
Bell Cnda 7¾-87	100¼	101
BFCE 8¾-83	101¾	102¾
BrasCan 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Brit Gas 9-81	103	104
Broken Hill 8¾-82	99	100
Carrier 8-87	101	102
Cdn Natl R 8¾-86	101	102
Charbongs 8¾-81	101¼	102¼
Cons Food 7½-91	97½	98½
Conoco 8-86	102	103
Cutler Ham 8-87	101¼	102¼
Denmark 7½-90	93½	94½
EEC 8¼-82	100¾	101½
ECS 8¾-81	103	104
ECS 9¼-86	103½	104½
EIB 8¼-83	101	102
EIB 8¾-92	99¾	100¾
EMI 9¼-89	101¾	102½
Erap 9¾-85	103¾	104¾
Ericsson 9½-89	100¼	101¼
Esso 8-86 nov	104½	105½
Eurofima 8½-83	102	103
First-Chic 7-80	100½	101¼
Gould 9¾-83	104½	105½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	101¾	102½
Hamersley 8½-84	101	102
Home Oil 9½-86	103¾	104¾
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	104¼	105¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	103½	104½
I.U. Overseas 9-8[illegible]	102	103
Kockums 8-83	100½	101¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	104	105
McMillBl 9-92	100¾	101¾
Michelin 9¼-86	103	103¾
Midid Intl 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
Modo 9½-83	102	103
Montreal 9¼-83	102	103
NatWest 9-86	103	103¾
N Brunsw 9-83	102¼	103¼
N Zealand 9¼-82	105	106
N Zealand 8½-83	103½	104½
NorgKombk 8½-9[illegible]	98¾	99¾
NorskHyd 8½-92	99	100
NorthAmR 7¾-79	101½	102½
Norway 9-80	105	106
Norway 8½-81	103	104
Occidental 9¾-83	105¼	106¼
Offsh Min 8½-85	100	101
Ontario 9-83	105	106
OntarioHyd 8-87	99½	100¼
PennWalt 8-87	99½	100½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	102	103
QuebProv 8½-87	101¾	102¾
QuebProv 9-83	102¾	103½
Ralston 7½-87	98¾	99¾
ReadBates 9½-81	102½	103½
Sandvik 9½-86	103¼	104¼
S.A.S. 8-85	99	100
Seagram 9-83	104¼	105¼
SFE 9-83	102½	103½
Shell 8-86	103	104
Shell 7½-87	100½	101¼
Singer 8¾-82	102½	103½
St Ind 8½-80	104	105
St Ind 8½-88	105	106
S Handels 9½-86	104	105
Swed St Co 7¾-82	98¾	99¾
Tenneco 7½-79	101½	102½
Tenneco 7¾-87	98½	99½
Textron 7¾-87	98¼	99¼
Transocean 8-86	104	105
Transocean 7½-87	100	101
Un Oil 7-79	101½	102½
Un Oil 7½-87	100¼	101¼
Utah 8-87	101½	102½
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	97½	98½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4½-87	90½	92½
Ashland 5-88	97	99
Beatrice 6¾-91	109	111
Beatrice 4½-92	99	101
Borden 6¾-91	119½	121½
Borden 5-92	107	109
BroadHale 4¾-87	81	83
Carnation 4-88	88	90
Chevron 5-88	130	132
Chrysler 4¾-88	87½	89½
Chrysler 5-88	72½	74½
Cont Tel 5¼-88	86	88
Cr Suisse 4½-91	84½	85½
Cumm In 6¼-86	107	109
Dart Ind 4¾-87	83	85
EastKodak 4½-88	94	96
E.L. Int 4¾-87	81	83
Fairchild 5¾-91	89	90
Firestone 5-88	83½	90½
Ford 6-86	100	102
Ford 5-88	88½	90½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	94	96
Gen Foods 4¾-82	95	97
Gillette 4¾-82	89	91
Gillette 4¾-87	83½	85½
Gould 5-87	125½	127½
GulfWestn 5-88	86½	88½
Honeywell 6-86	91½	93½
I.S.E. 6½-89	92	94
ITT 4¾-87	85	87
Komatsu 7¼-90	106½	107½
Matsushita 6¾-90	119½	121
Mitsui 7¼-90	107¼	108¼
McDermt 4¾-87	162	164
MorganJP 4¼-87	100½	102½
Nabisco 5¾-88	104	106
Owens Ill 4½-87	120½	122½
PenneyJC 4½-87	79½	81½
PhilLamp 4¾-83	98	100
R.C.A. 5-88	88	90
Revlon 4¾-83	117	119
Revlon 4¾-87	105½	107½
Sperry 4¼-88	87½	89½
Squibb 4¼-87	82	84
Texaco 4½-88	81½	83½
UBS 5-81	102½	104
Un Carb 4¾-82	103½	105½
WarnLamb 4½-87	85	87
WarnLamb 4¾-88	80	82
Xerox 5-88	83	85

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	102.68	95.77	110.48
Previous	102.67	95.73	110.42

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.40
Albert Heijn	89.10
Algembank	312.50
Amrobank	68.20
A'dam Rub	79
Fokker	27.30
Heineken	117.10
H.V.A.	50
Holl-Am-H	92
Hoogovens	36.50
K.L.M.	108.80
Nat Nederl	92.30
Pakhoed	79.60
Philips	28.20
Robeco	181.70
Rolinco	132
Royal Dutch	142.10
Unilever	122.30
Van Ommer	154
Ver Mach	76

Brussels

Arbed	2,580
Brux-Lamb	1,625
Cock Ougree	522
Electrobel	5,900
GB-Inno-BM	1,775
Hoboken	3,010
Pétrofina	4,325
Ph Gevaert	1,228
Soc Générale	1,965
Solvay	2,620
Un Minière	888

Frankfurt

AEG	95.40
BASF	163.30
Bayer	142
Commerzbk	187
Cont Gummi	72.80
Daimler	348.50
Demag.	152.20
Deutbank	269
DresdeBk	214
Hoechst	139
Hoesch	46.90
Karstd	344
Kaufhof	220
KHD	161
Lufthansa	111
Mannesmann	160.50
Metallgesell	222
Neckermann	39.30*
RWE new	166
Schering	293
Siemens	262.30
Thyssen	115
Varta	250.50
Veba	121.50
Volkswagen	176.50

* Ex Rts.

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.36
Anglo-Am	26.00
Barclay Bk	2.68
Beecham Gr	4.74
BICC	1.06
Boots	1.71
Bowater	1.78
Brit-Am Tob	2.62
Brit-Oxyg	0.85½
Brit Pet	8.94
Burmah	0.65
CadburySc	0.45
Chartered	1.09
Courtaulds	1.27
DeBeer D	2.46
Decca Rec	3.34
Distillers	1.36
Dunlop	1.70
E Mus Ind	2.19
GEC	1.86
FreeStGed $	$11.00
GKN	3.27
Glaxo Gr	5.20
Gold Fields	1.38
Gt Un St	2.33
Guinness	1.34
Hawker-Sidd	6.34
Hudson Bay	11.75
Imp Chem	3.94
Imps	0.73½
Mark&Spen	1.15
Metal Box	3.12
Nichols	0.66
Plessey	0.81
Rand Mines	1.58
Rank Org	1.64
Royal Dutch	46.00⅝
R.T.Z.	2.12
Shell	5.48
Thorn (A)	2.98
Tube Invest	4.10
Union Carb	2.05
Vickers	1.78
War L3½	28.03⅝
West Deep $	$8.25
West Drief $	$20.00
West Hold $	$14.00
West Min	1.41
Woolworth	0.56
ZCI	0.16

Milan

Bastogi	550
ERBA	1,025
ErcMarelli	197.50
Fiat	1,699
Finsider	93
Generali	49,235
IFI	1,780
Italgas	523
Italsider	151
LaRinas	42
Montedis	243.50
Olivetti	898
Pirelli	967
Snia Visco	785

Paris

Air Liquide	327
Alimentaire	85.50
Aquitaine	271
BSN	428
Carrefour	1,160
Cim Lafarge	190
Cie Bancaire	252
CFP	107.50
CGE	271.90
CCF	87.10
Ferodo	329
Imétal	82.20
L'Oréal	764
Mach Bull	27.80
Michelin	1,134
Moët-Henn	348.20
Moulinex	160
Paribas	142.50
PUK	80.60
Penarroya	44.50
Perrier	87.50
Peugeot	238
Rh Poulenc	67.30
Sacilor	22
St Gobain	109.40
Suez	216
Télémécan	513
Thomson	168
Usinor	22.05

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,325
Buehrle	2,005
B Boveri	1,495
Ciba Geigy	1,405
Cr Suisse	1,190
Fischer	685
HofRochN	8,850
Nestle	3,525
Sandoz	4,400
Sté B Suisse	372
Sulzer	2,650
U.B. Suisse	2,860

S. African Gold Shares

*Quotes in dollars do not include London dollar premium.

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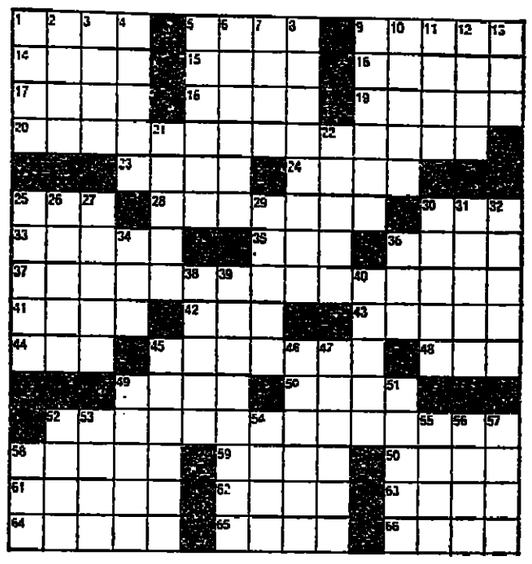
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Pitch indicator
5 Not barefoot
9 Duffers' golf strokes
14 Bullish bellow
15 Bare
16 Kukla's friend
17 Ancient strongbox
18 Russian range
19 Kind of alley
20 Secretly
23 Lincoln Center seat
24 Slight
25 Word with band or box
26 Mercenary of '76
30 Audit maker
33 Whodunit feature
35 Droop
36 Roderick Dhu's group
37 Gratify by favors
41 Spenser or Spender
42 School dance
43 Familiar
44 Dismal
45 Modern eavesdropper's method
48 Compass point
49 Chumps
50 Angers
52 Faultfinding passenger
58 Kayak
59 Eight furlongs
60 Valley
61 Embellish
62 Seaport or gulf
63 In —— (actually existing)
64 Famed colonial family
65 Scottish lake in the news
66 Look for

DOWN

1 King or hermit
2 Wisdom of the ages
3 Every's partner
4 Delicate
5 Smear
6 Protagonists
7 Algerian seaport
8 Erasure
9 Spool for winding thread
10 Edgar —— Poe
11 Parisian cop
12 Slang word after rat
13 But, to Brutus
21 Like some of Koufax's games
22 Mold
25 Trunk fasteners
26 Tennessee city
27 Weary
29 Incline
30 Rudolph's driver.
31 S.A. rodents
32 Tarsus
34 Slugger's weapon
36 Network monogram
38 Fish and ——
39 Irving's "headless" one
40 First-rate
45 Rouses
46 Decisions for authors
47 Elizabeth and Eve
49 Disdain
51 What partisans take
52 Commanded
53 By and by
54 Military officer
55 Urn
56 Besides
57 Emit fumes
58 Biggin

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Name _____

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City _____ Country _____

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Clear.	MADRID	21	70	Cloudy.
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Cloudy.	MIAMI	29	84	Clear.
ANKARA	25	77	Clear.	MILAN	28	73	Clear.
ATHENS	31	88	Clear.	MONTREAL	16	61	Fair.
BEIRUT	27	81	Clear.	MOSCOW	15	59	Cloudy.
BELGRADE	24	75	Cloudy.	MUNICH	16	61	Showers.
BERLIN	21	70	Cloudy.	NEW YORK	22	72	Clear.
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy.	NICE	22	72	Clear.
BUCHAREST	23	73	Cloudy.	OSLO	17	63	Clear.
BUDAPEST	20	68	Cloudy.	PARIS	16	61	Overcast.
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy.	PRAGUE	21	70	Cloudy.
COPENHAGEN	23	73	Clear.	ROME	24	75	Clear.
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Clear.	SOFIA	24	75	Cloudy.
DUBLIN	19	66	Clear.	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Clear.
EDINBURGH	15	59	Clear.	TEHRAN	36	97	Clear.
FLORENCE	23	73	Clear.	TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear.
FRANKFURT	20	68	Cloudy.	TUNIS	28	82	Clear.
GENEVA	17	63	Cloudy.	VIENNA	21	70	Cloudy.
HELSINKI	12	54	Showers.	WARSAW	28	82	Clear.
ISTANBUL	28	82	Clear.	WASHINGTON	25	77	Fair.
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Clear.	ZURICH	15	59	Showers.
LISBON	20	68	Cloudy.				
LONDON	17	63	Clear.				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Clear.				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 22, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m) monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF861.25
— (d) Conbar SF802
— (d) Grobar SF839
— (d) Stockbar SF632

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSP Fund SF24
— Crossbow Fund SF4.98
— ITF Fund N.V. $3.11

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $15.43
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.63

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF264
— (d) Canasec SF511
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bond SF76.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF66.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF90.25
— (d) Usec SF619
— (d) Europa-Valor SF122.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM30.20
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM71.40

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $20.65
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Sycs. Tr. $55.65
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $18.35
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $36.07
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $13.17

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $35.31
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.31

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $35.72
— (r) Jard. Sth-East Asia $12.51

LLOYDS INT. MGT. cp 179 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF429.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF352

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $21.06
— (w) Sterling Fund £123.11

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.21

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,576.50
— (r) Securimmo SF986

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF484.75
— (d) Intervalor SF63.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF416.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF223.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF67.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF94.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF31.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF74.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF77.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF111.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF93.25
— (d) Globinvest SF83.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF80.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF281
— (d) Saint-South Am. Sh. SF114.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. SF176.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantifonds DM14.50
— (d) Europafonds DM28.10
— (d) Unifonds DM12.93
— (d) Unirenta DM23.55
— (d) Unispecial I DM63.10

Other Funds

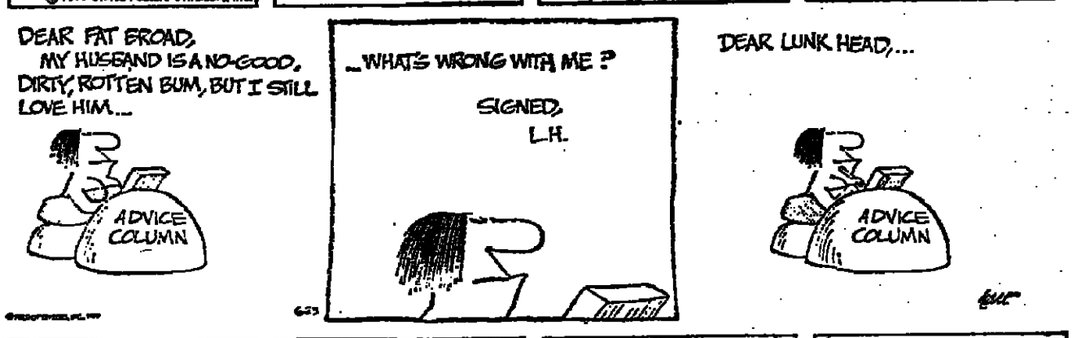
(w) Alexander Fund $6.52
(w) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.52
Austral. Select Fd $1.61
(w) BrownInvest $12.64
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,220
(d) Citadel Fund $2.55
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $552.53
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $7.71
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $13.61
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. $9.62
(w) D.G.C. $2.8.66
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) $0.76
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $14.70
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent. $11.96
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,024
(w) First Interm'l Fd $135.38
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $36.71
(w) Ponselex Issue Pr. SF1,795
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF67.71
(d) Fonditalia $9.46
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interlinva DM44.25
(w) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $9.57
(w) Future Australia Fd Aus.55.33
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $6.14
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $1,052
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $25 33
(d) Icofund $9.64
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.26
(w) Intermarket Fund $1256.41
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $20.90
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.25
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $31.50
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $7.76
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $6.79
(r) Japan Growth Fund $19.72
(d) Japan Selection Fund $50.89
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $25.57
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,626
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $10.99
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $24.99
(i) Leverage Cap Hold $34.36
(w) Luxfund $19.77
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $58.84
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.71
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.20
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $2.66
(w) Nippon Fund $49.31
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.96
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $6.92
(w) N.A.M.F. $15.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.79
(d) Renta Fund LF1,561
(d) Rentinvest LF979
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.71
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF89
Share Realty N.V. SF15.51
Share International N.V. $1.63
(w) SMH Special Fund DM5.50
(d) Soros Fund $330.29
(w) Talent Global Fund $8.89
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sec.) $29.65
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $40.91
(w) Transpacific Fund $24.06
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd $2.38
(d) Universal Dollar Trust $4.90
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd $10.78
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.45
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,715.25
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,260.11
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd. $401.85
(w) Worldwide Securities $51.46
(w) Worldwide Special $3,855.55

DM — Deutsche Mark; " — Ex-dividend; ; — New. N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split. ** Ex RTS. "S"—Suspended. N.C.—Not communicated. e—Ex-coupon.

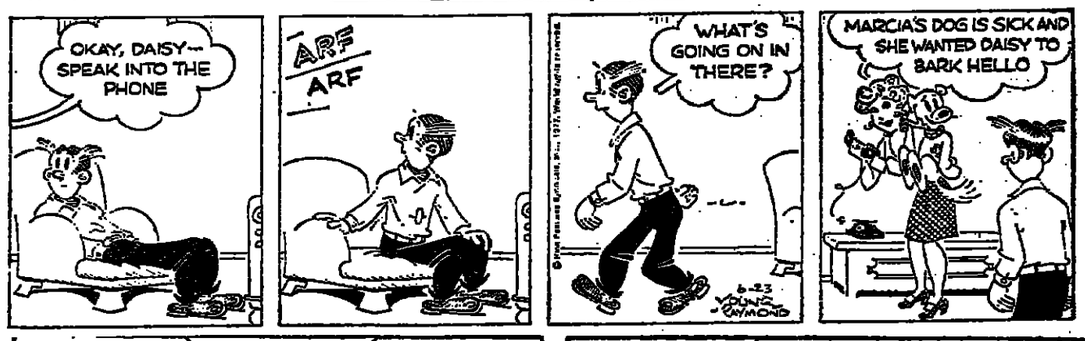
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



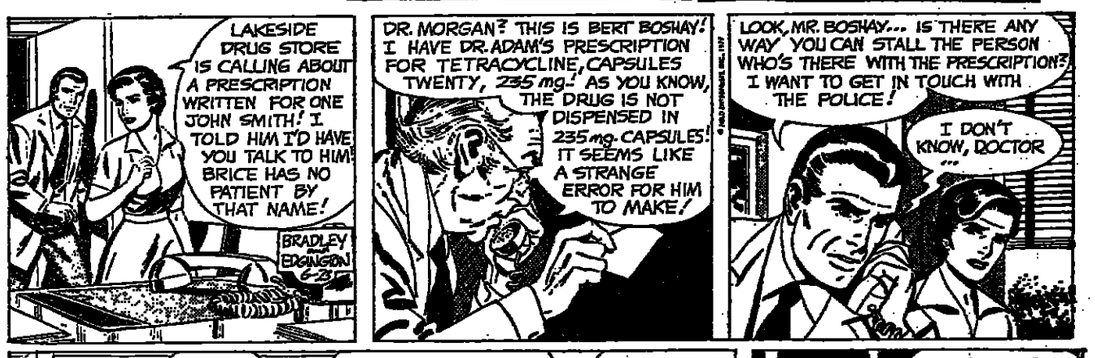
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VELED

DAUGY

INCLEY

RYBBAC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE "_____" _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PARCH SWISH VACUUM WISDOM
Answer: What the auto insurance salesman promised—CASH FOR A SMASH

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE NEW WOMEN'S THEATER

Ten Plays by Contemporary American Wo

Edited with an introduction by Honor Moore. Random Vintage Books. 537 pp. Paperback $5.95.

Reviewed by Mel Gussow

IT is 1,000 years from Hrotsvitha of Gandersheim, the first woman playwright, to Eva Merriman, the author of "The Club," but it is clear from Honor Moore's introduction to her anthology of plays, "The New Women's Theater," that women playwrights are sisters in feminism; they have always been concerned with consciousness-raising. A 10th-century Saxon nun, Hrotsvitha was known as "The Strong Voice of Gandersheim"—and no wonder. Though cloistered, she wrote six Roman-style comedies, including "Dulcitus," which is about a lascivious Roman governor who plans to ravish three maidens in a kitchen but "is so overcome with sexual anticipation that he mistakes the pots and pans for the three virgins and fondles them the whole night through."

Six centuries late., Isabella Andreini, a commedia dell'arte actress, became a playwright. Since then, many actresses have moved into writing, but women playwrights are still relatively rare. The author traces that fact to a lack of opportunity: the theater as a closed male shop. "Male exclusion of women from (their) camaraderie, perhaps more than any other single factor, has been responsible for the lack of a female tradition in playwrighting similar to that which exists in both fiction and poetry."

Necessarily, Miss Moore's introduction, a history of women's theater, is brief and concise. In America it was a long leap from Anna Cora Mowatt in the 19th century past Zona Gale and Zoe Akins to Lillian Hellman. There was a spurt on Broadway in the 1950s with Carson McCullers and Lorraine Hansberry and, in the '60s, a number of women emerged from Off Off Broadway (Adrienne Kennedy, Megan Terry, Rosalyn Drexler and others). But women's theater did not begin to have an identity until the '70s, through organizations that are collectives as well as producing units.

Miss Moore, who is a poet and playwright, admires the diversity of the current writing, but in her analysis and also in her selection of plays included in this volume she seems to favor work that has a certain militancy and even a stridency. Were one to draw a conclusion about feminist theater from the plays in Miss Moore's collection, one would have to say that the movement had not reached a point of maturity.

Clearly there were problems of availability. One play that Miss Moore wanted, but was unable to include, was Ntozake Shange's "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When the Rainbow Is Enuf," unquestionably the most important play by a woman in recent years. Significant omissions—in the introduction as well as in the anthology—are Julie Bovasso and Susan Yankowitz, whose work is definitely not doctrinaire. Mi overlooks Joanne Akala makes a unique contrib a writer and director Mabou Mines Company. also apparently no plac ensemble effort, such as by the Cutting Edge per group.

Though Miss Moore's for new theater, a feelin vu hangs like crepe over this collection. Joanne "Window Dressing" is department store m who is kidnapped from s display by a male Rather than conform man's vision of sexua jumps out of a windo death.

Ruth Woolf's "The tion," which was made Liv Ullmann movie, is hyperbole about the lo between Queen Chris Sweden and a cardina to be pope (with such r dialogue as, "You—stra mented creature. Confus ageous, brilliant creatur ing what I feared, lovin loved."

Tina Howe's "Birth a Birth" is a pop-art carto a couple's destruction 4-year-old son (played adult actor). Even the dren's play, Joanna Kraus's "The Ice Wol its message on its sleev a pretentious yarn abou haired Eskimo girl wh secuted because she is Miss Moore's play, " Pictures," which failed c way several seasons ag untheatrical journal at death of the playwright's Actually, a death in th is a recurrent theme in these plays—the deat mother, father, husband

Two of the 10 plays ceptional—Corine Jacks and Pieces" and Alice C "Wedding Band"—and t study in opposites. Th a macabre black comedy by the Osiris myth, widow who tries to tra her husband's transplan a journey that takes hi the world and into the her marriage. The sec old-fashioned period pie love affair between woman and a white man Carolina in 1918. It is most moving play in th ogy. Neither of these "women's plays." They whose principal chara women—and they are v playwrights.

As a matter of fact, n in the theater has writ what Miss Moore tags feelings" and the "fem iences" with the comps the urgency of Tenne liams. Clearly he is figure in the history of theater.

The author's choice haps the most importa dramatist who has ever Martha Graham, wh something about the Miss Graham's choreogr is also indirectly a cr feminist theater. Perha Interart Theater, in Papp workshop, or clo a convent there is a porary equivalent of "T Voice of Gandersheim."

Mel Gussow is on th The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	O	R	D		L	T	A	R	S		A	G	E	D
A	L	A	I	T		I	S	S	U	E		W	A	V	E
L	I	P	I	S		C	H	I	M	P	A	N	Z	E	E
M	O	S	Q	U	E		A	B	A	D		E	R	R	
			U	S	N	A		A	L	I	E				
D	E	S	I	-	E	C	L	E		S	O	R	A	S	
O	B	O	-	E		E	T	A	L		S	A	L	A	D
V	O	L	T		S	A	T	E	S		G	L	U	E	
E	N	D	U	P		R	U	N	E		M	O	T	E	
	Y	O	D	E	L		P	I	C	K	E	T	E	D	
			E	W	E	R		N	O	O	M				
S	P	Y		I	D	O	L		M	O	T	B	A	D
L	O	O	K	T	O	W	A	R	D		A	E	R	O
O	G	L	E		F	E	B	A	L		S	A	I	L
P	O	K	Y		F	L	A	W	Y		Y	U	L	E

BRIDGE — By Alan T.

The reader who wishes to test his own skill in defensive play should put himself in East's position, cover the South and West hands, and plan the defense to six hearts after winning the first trick with the club king. West has led the club five, and cannot therefore have a five-card suit. South has opened the bidding with one spade.

When South opened counting his quick tricks in the style of the 30s rather than his high-card points, it was not unreasonable for North to drive to a slam. The heart fit, the solid diamonds and the club control suggested that six hearts would not be worse than a finesse.

As it happened, it was much worse: After the obvious club lead, South needed to avoid a trump loser, and even if he could achieve that unlikely feat, there was no guarantee of 12 tricks.

East won the first trick with the club king, thought matters over and made the devastating return of the diamond jack. Exactly why it was devastating needs some analysis.

Consider first what might have happened if he had made a passive shift to a spade. South would have won, ruffed a club and played the heart ace. The appearance of the jack from West would raise his hopes, and he would follow the principle of restricted choice by finessing against East on the next round. West's jack is more li a singleton than part o jack doubleton combina which the queen might played.

South would then h pleted the process c trumps, using a spade his hand if necessary. trump lead would ca embarrassment to W would be forced to ungu spades or diamonds, an would succeed.

But this squeeze o because South has a d his hand and can dummy. And that exp East's diamond lead w portant: In a most f way it destroyed Sou munications for a squee West.

NORTH
♠ J 4 3
♡ A 10 9
◇ A K Q J
♣ 7

WEST	EA
♠ Q 10 2	♠
♡ J	♡
◇ 9 8 5 4 2	◇
♣ Q 8 6 3	♣

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K 9 7
♡ K 8 5 2
◇ 7
♣ 10 5 4

Neither side was vulne

Bidding:

South	West	North
1 ♠	Pass	2 ◇
2 ♡	Pass	4 N.T.
5 ◇	Pass	6 ♡
Pass	Pass	

West led the club three.

هكذا من الأصل

Austin, 14, Wins at Wimbledon

ttfried and Panatta Ousted

By Neil Amdur

BLEDON, England, (NYT).—It was a three- us at staid old Wim- day. Brian Gottfried and Panatta were beaten, tase turned clown and eatened to kill a jour- id Billie Jean King and rg were extended to the

mmy Connors, the top- en's singles favorite, just ch by Marty Riessen, 6-1, 8-6. The 35-year- en had two set points n the fourth set that would have deadlocked the match.

Only Tracy Austin, the petite 14-year-old Californian, seemed to bring a sense of innocence and charm to the wild proceedings that attracted a mob of 37,395, the largest in the tournament's history.

Let it be recorded that the youngest player ever at Wimbledon won her first match, 6-3, 6-3, over Elly Vessies-Appel for a probable date against top-seeded Chris Evert in the third round later this week.

Austin's victory hardly ranked as an upset. But Byron Bertram's 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, victory over the fifth-seeded Gottfried was a shocker. And Sandy Mayer crushed a few teen-age hearts on the center court when he ousted the handsome 10th-seeded Panatta, 8-9, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4.

Gottfried was considered one of the favorites in the scramble for the men's singles prize, a finalist in the French championships, No. 1 in the Grand Prix standings, the model of consistency.

But the strain of a full season may have taken its toll, as the 24-year-old Bertram lost service only once, controlled the tempo and brought back visions of his exciting promise as Wimbledon junior champion eight years ago.

After losing the first-set tie-breaker to Panatta, 7 points to 2, the unseeded, 25-year-old Mayer ran through the next three sets in 67 minutes, too decisive on the volley and too determined for someone with Panatta's often casual mental approach.

Two Sets Down

Mind over matter prevailed in Nastase's comeback from two sets down against Andrew Pattison, in a stormy match on the No. 2 court that wound up with the 30-year-old Romanian threatening this reporter on the way to the locker room.

Pattison had eliminated Nastase on grass courts in the 1973 U.S. Open championships. When he broke for 4-3 in the fourth set another upset seemed in sight.

On the court change over, however, Nastase began stalling. He played cheerleader with the crowd, clowned with linesmen and then hid behind a screen at the far end of the court when the umpire, by now losing his grip on the match, called for Fred Hoyles, the referee.

The referee ordered play to continue and Nastase then staged his comeback. Pattison was so annoyed he refused to shake hands when the match was over.

As for Borg, the defending champion and second seed, he lost the first two sets to Mark Edmondson and seemed on the way to the exits when he rallied to pull out the match, 3-6, 7-9, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1.

King, who is seeded fifth as she seeks her sixth singles title, came back from a troubled start to beat Anne Smith, 6-8, 6-0, 6-3.

In other men's single matches, Wojtek Fibak, seeded 12th, beat Jan Norback, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2; Bill Martin, beat Ray Ruffels, 3-6, 2-6, 9-8, 6-2, 10-8;

Mark Cox beat John Alexander, 8-6, 6-4, 7-5; Nikki Pilic beat Vijay Amritraj, 9-8, 6-3, 6-2; Buster Mottram beat Frew McMillan, 6-4, 7-5, 7-5, and Bob Lutz beat Dennis Ralston, 5-7, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.

Women's matches saw Virginia Wade beat Betsy Nagelsen, 6-2, 6-1; Betty Stove beat Pam Teeguarden, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2; Renate Tomanova beat Brigitte Cuypers, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2; Rosemary Casals beat Valerie Ziegenfuss, 6-3, 6-3; Kath May beat Corinne Molesworth, 6-2, 6-4; Sue Barker, seeded fourth, beat Helga Masthoff, 6-1, 6-3; Helle Sparre Viragh beat Karen Susman 6-3, 6-2, and Kerry Reid, seeded eighth, beat Gail Lovera, 6-1, 6-1.



UPI.

Jimmy Connors
Hearing boos at Wimbledon.

Connors, viduality e Goal

LEDON, England, (NYT).—What makes Connors run? Is he little imp who steals om the jar and then o me?" or does he need challenges to keep his juices flowing on the rt?

uestions lingered after episode involving the l star, who continues headlines and enemies s fast as he makes l victories.

onnors chose to skip 's parade of champ- opening day has con- ven some of his closest lad he taken the cere- granted, perhaps not he significance of the If so, why? A lack of other spurt of individ-

says he had a medical nt scheduled at the e ceremonies and could it. But hardly any- l willing to accept this , since the presenta- e publicized well in True to his competi- often stubborn, nature, fused to apologize for to the All-England nis Club at the news after his first-round r Richard Lewis yes-

it," he said, raising lity of a private set- th the club, by which still get the medal it him, "it's of my own

for individuality has l aspects of Connors's ssional and personal. nanager and mentor, an, was a maverick e tennis establish- mother, Gloria Con- calls herself "Jimmy's is filled with suspi- self-doubt. She even blame for his failure p at the ceremonies, t that drew the fol- t-page headline in a loid: "I Forgot to Tell

is one of the few major players who is not a member of the Association of Tennis Professionals, the players' union. Despite being America's No. 1 player in recent years, he has participated in only two Davis Cup zone matches for his country.

The qualities that make Connors so formidable on the court —his intensity, commitment to purpose, independence and brashness bordering on cockiness— lead some observers to believe that he can be more accommodating when he is alone and free "to do his thing."

If he is a dead-end kid, he makes no excuses for his behavior. He sensed the outrage of the center-court crowd yesterday, but would say only: "You can't bring back yesterday. Whether I would like to is something else."

Connors lives in the present, which accounts for his spontaneity on and off the court. "I am what I am," he has told the tennis world, implying that if it didn't like him the way he was, he didn't much care.

Many of his friends find his behavior refreshing and open. But they are bothered by his reluctance to explore beyond the fringes of serves, volleys and the rest of the things that make up the tennis world.



Associated Press.

Tom Seaver fogs one for the Cincinnati Reds. He was traded by the Mets last week.

Tom Seaver, Hail and Farewell

By Bob McKenty

On Bedford at Montgomery Place
Apartments rise, while on my face
Nostalgia's tears are flowin';
Where Stanky walked and Robby ran
And Casey's curve made Henrich fan,
Immortalizing Owen;
Where Reiser chased the batted ball
And made his mark upon the wall
(Our anguish pierced the heavens!);
Where Dixie wouldn't integrate
But caught us Roe as trading bait;
Where Cookie crumbled Bevens.

Concurrently at Coogan's Bluff,
Historic site of Merkle's muff,
A brick and mortar tower
Stands monument upon that mead
Where Hondo Hartung went to seed,
Where Ott began to flower;
Where Bobby Thomson made the scene
And tagged "bad luck" upon 13;
Where large Lombardi lumbered;
Where Willie Mays performed with zest
Till Horace Greedy wandered west
And Coogan's days were numbered.

And finally at Willets Point
We gather gravely to anoint
The Mets for their interring;
Intoning one last antiphon
To mourn another franchise gone,
Our agony recurring.
A prideful era's laid to rest.
The sun fades swiftly in the West
For every Mets' supporter.
But don't despair. Consider this
Not Death, but Metamorphosis:
Bring out the bricks and mortar.

From The New York Times.

Lucchesi Demoted

Rangers Name Stanky Their New Manager

From Wire Dispatches

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., June 22.—The Texas Rangers dropped Frank Lucchesi as manager today, replacing him with Eddie Stanky. The move had been rumored for days.

Eddie Robinson, the Rangers' general manager, said Lucchesi was replaced because fans booed him in Texas and because he could not draw a crowd. Robinson said Stanky would take over the club tonight against the Minnesota Twins.

Stanky, 60, a former major league second baseman, has been regarded as one of the best college baseball coaches in the country. His teams at South Alabama, a state university outside Mobile, have posted winning records during his nine years there.

Previously in the major leagues, he managed the St. Louis Cardinals from 1952 until early in the 1955 season, never finishing higher than third. He also managed the Chicago White Sox from 1966 until midway in the 1968 season, never rising above fourth place. After that season, he went to South Alabama.

Couldn't Do It All

As an 11-year player in the majors, Stanky was famous for having none of the tools but all of the "intangibles."

"He can't run, throw or hit," Branch Rickey once said of him, "all he can do is beat you."

He had a .268 lifetime batting average with the Chicago Cubs—with whom he broke in during the 1943 season—the Brooklyn Dodgers, the Boston Braves, the New York Giants and finally the Cardinals. He finished his playing career in 1953 with St. Louis.

Discussing Lucchesi, Robinson said:

"Frank is not being fired. I'm moving him over to another job. He'll be an administrative assistant to me. I spoke to Frank a few minutes ago. While he hates to relinquish management of the team, he said he will stay."

Robinson said he decided Sunday to get a new manager.

"Something had to be done. Attendance was lagging. Frank seemed to be losing appeal with the fans. They were booing him every time he came out of the dugout.

Four Games Behind

"Performance of the team was less than .500 ball, and we never put together a sustained drive. Put that all together, it's time to change managers." The Rangers are tied for third place in the American League's Western Division, four games out.

Robinson said Stanky would be signed to a contract of more than a year.

It has been a hard year for Lucchesi, who was hospitalized after being hit by Lenny Randle in a dispute over Randle's second-base job. Several times during recent games, players were overheard making jokes about Lucchesi in the batting cage.

But the Texas majority owner, Ted Corbett, said the disenchantment of fans and slumping attendance have been his major concerns. Texas is 100,000 behind last year in attendance, and figures to be 300,000 off the 1.4 million break-even point, if projections prove true.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	41	22	.651	—
Philadelphia	35	29	.547	6 1-2
Pittsburgh	34	29	.540	7
St. Louis	26	30	.538	7
New York	29	36	.447	11
Montreal	28	35	.444	12
Western Division				
Los Angeles	44	23	.657	—
Cincinnati	35	29	.547	7 1-2
San Francisco	31	27	.466	11 1-2
San Diego	31	40	.437	15
Houston	26	40	.412	16 1-2
Atlanta	23	44	.343	21

Tuesday's Results

Montreal 6, Houston 0
Cincinnati 10, Philadelphia 5.
New York 5, Atlanta 2.
Pittsburgh 9, San Diego 2.
St. Louis 4, Los Angeles 3.
Chicago 5, San Francisco 2.

Wednesday's Games

Chicago at San Francisco, n.
Houston at Montreal, n.
Atlanta at New York, n.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, n.
St. Louis at Los Angeles, n.
Pittsburgh at San Diego, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	38	25	.603	—
Baltimore	35	30	.538	4 1-2
New York	36	31	.537	4 1-2
Cleveland	36	31	.492	5 1-2
Milwaukee	32	35	.478	8 1-2
Detroit	29	35	.453	10
Toronto	24	39	.381	14 1-2
Western Division				
Chicago	36	28	.563	—
Minnesota	37	29	.561	—
California	31	31	.500	4
Texas	31	31	.500	4
Kansas City	32	32	.500	4
Oakland	29	35	.453	7
Seattle	31	40	.437	8 1-2

Tuesday's Results

Kansas City 13, Seattle 3.
Minnesota 9, Texas 5.
Chicago 3, California 2.
Detroit 5, New York 2.
Cleveland 4, Toronto 0.
Boston 7, Baltimore 0.
Milwaukee 12, Oakland 1.

Wednesday's Games

Seattle at Kansas City, n.
Texas at Minnesota, n.
California at Chicago, n.
New York at Detroit, n.
Cleveland at Toronto, n.
Boston at Baltimore, n.
Oakland at Milwaukee, n.

Tiant's 2-Hitter Helps Red Sox Down Orioles

BALTIMORE, June 21 (UPI).—Luis Tiant pitched a two-hitter and George Scott and Jim Rice hit their 19th and 17th home runs respectively in the fourth inning last night to lead the Boston Red Sox to a 7-0 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

Tiant, 5-5, struck out five and walked three. He did not allow a batter to reach third base as he extended Baltimore's streak of scoreless innings to 23.

Lee May's infield single in the fourth inning and Pat Kelly's two-out double in the ninth were the only hits for Baltimore. It was Tiant's second shutout but only his second complete game in 14 starts.

The victory was the third straight strong effort by Boston hurlers. Ferguson Jenkins stopped the New York Yankees on three hits Sunday and Rick Wise had a two-hit shutout against the Orioles on Monday night.

Tigers 5, Yankees 2

At Detroit, Mickey Stanley and Tito Fuentes each hit two-run homers to give Detroit a 5-2 victory over New York, the Yankees' fifth straight loss.

Jim Crawford came on in the third inning when rookie starter Dave Rozema developed a sore right shoulder and picked up his second American League victory for seven innings of seven-hit, eight-strikeout relief.

Indians 4, Blue Jays 0

At Toronto, Paul Dade scored twice and drove home a run and reliever Rick Waits, in a rare starting assignment, hurled shutout ball for 6 2-3 innings in a 4-0 victory by Cleveland over Toronto.

Waits, 4-0, was lifted in his second start of the year when he loaded the bases in the seventh.

Royals 13, Mariners 3

At Kansas City, Hal McRae collected three hits, knocked in four runs and scored two to give Kansas City a 13-3 victory over Seattle behind the combined four-hit pitching of Jim Colborn and Marty Pattin.

George Brett and Tom Poquette also had three hits apiece with Brett knocking in three runs and Poquette scoring three. The Royals batted around in both the third and fifth innings.

Brewers 12, A's 1

At Milwaukee, Don Money singled twice during an eight-run, fourth-inning rally as Milwaukee routed Oakland, 12-1, behind the five-hit pitching of Jim Slaton.

White Sox 3, Angels 2

At Chicago, Ralph Garr's bases-loaded single scored two runs in the second inning to give Chicago a 3-2 victory over Nolan Ryan and California.

Ryan, failing to strike out at least 10 batters for the first time in eight games, allowed only three hits—all of them in the first two innings. He walked six and struck out nine in going the distance.

Twins 9, Rangers 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Minnesota scored five runs on seven hits in the fifth inning and beat Texas, 9-5, despite three home runs by the Rangers.

Reds 10, Phillies 5

In the National League, at Philadelphia, George Foster drove in four runs with a three-run homer and a single and Johnny Bench added a two-run homer as Cincinnati beat Philadelphia, 10-5.

Pirates 9, Padres 2

At San Diego, Pittsburgh reached reliever Dave Tomlin for four singles in the sixth inning and turned them into three tie-breaking runs to trounce San Diego, 9-2.

John Candelaria, now 8-2, went the distance for the Pirates, setting down the Padres on five hits and retiring 22 of the last 23 batters in a row.

Mets 5, Braves 2

At New York, rookie Steve Henderson hit a three-run homer with one out in the bottom of the 11th inning to give New York a 5-2 victory over Atlanta.

Cubs 3, Giants 2

At San Francisco, Steve Swisher's two-run double keyed a five-run second inning and Chicago coasted to an 8-2 victory over San Francisco.

Cardinals 4, Dodgers 3

At Los Angeles, Lou Brock's pinch-hit single in the 10th inning scored Jerry Mumphrey with the winning run as St. Louis ended a five-game losing streak, edging Los Angeles, 4-3.

Expos 6, Astros 0

At Montreal, Steve Rogers hurled a four-hitter for his third shutout of the season and Gary Carter went 4-for-4 at bat to lead Montreal to a 6-0 victory over Houston.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Montreal ..... 000 100 10x—2 11 1
Forsch, Panz (8), McLaughlin (9) and Ferguson; Rogers (9-5) and Carter. L—Forsch (4-5).

Cincinnati ..... 102 153 000—10 17 0
Philadelphia ... 011 201 000— 5 13 1
Moskau, Borbon (5) and Bench; Lerch, Brusstar (5), McGraw (7), Garber (8) and Boone. W—Borbon (4-3). L—Brusstar (2-1). HR—Bench (13), Moskau (1), Foster (19), Boone (3).

Atlanta ..... 200 000 000 00—2 5 0
New York ..... 100 000 001 03—5 7 0
Messersmith, Collins (10) and Correll; Matlack, Lockwood (9), Baldwin (11) and Stearns. W—Baldwin (1-0). L—Collins (1-5). HR—Montanez (8), Kranepool (7), Henderson (1).

Pittsburgh ..... 100 013 040—9 12 0
San Diego ..... 020 000 000—2 5 3
Candelaria (8-2) and Ott; D'Acquisto, Tomlin (6), Sawyer (7), Wehrmeister (9) and Davis. L—Tomlin (1-4). HR—Stargell (21), Kingman (10).

St. Louis ..... 201 000 000 1—4 12 0
Los Angeles ..... 000 020 001 0—3 7 2
Denny, Metzger (8), Eastwick (9), Hrabosky (9) and Simmons; Rau, Sosa (6), Wall (8), Hough (9) and Yeager. W—Hrabosky (2-2). L—Hough (4-5). HR—Hernandez (7), Yeager (7), Russell (1), Baker (14).

Chicago ..... 150 110 000—8 10 0
San Francisco .. 000 000 200—2 6 2
Krukow, Renko (7) and Swisher; Curtis, McGlothen (2), Heaverlo (2), Cornutt (7), Williams (9) and Alexander. W—Krukow (6-4). L—Curtis (1-3). HR—Buckner (1), Ontiveros (3).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle ..... 270 000 000— 3 4 1
Kansas City ... 024 133 00x—13 16 0
Abbott, House (3), Pagan (4), Segui (6) and Stinson; Colborn, Pattin (8) and Porter. W—Colborn (8-7). L—Abbott (3-7). HR—Cowens (11), McRae (7).

Texas ..... 020 101 010—5 10 3
Minnesota ..... 100 501 11x—9 14 1
Alexander, Marshall (4), Lindblad (5) and Sundberg; Zahn, Schueler (4), T. Johnson (7) and Wynegar. W—Schueler (3-4). L—Alexander (6-4). HR—J. Ellis 2 (2), Harrah (10).

California ..... 010 000 001—2 6 2
Chicago ..... 030 000 00x—3 2 1
Ryan (9-7) and Humphrey; Stone, Lagrow (8) and Eagan. W—Stone (3-5). L—Ryan (9-7). HR—Chalk (12).

New York ..... 001 000 001—2 8 1
Detroit ..... 000 320 00x—5 9 2
Guidry (5-3) and Munson; Rozema, Crawford (3) and May. W—Crawford (1-1). HR—Stanley (6), Fuentes (2).

Cleveland ..... 010 010 110—4 12 0
Toronto ..... 000 000 000—0 6 2
Waits, Hood (7), Kern (8) and Kendall; Garvin, Bruno (7), Denarr (8) and Ashby. W—Waits (4-0). L—Garvin (7-5).

Boston ..... 000 300 004—7 8 0
Baltimore ..... 000 000 000—0 2 0
Tiant (5-5) and Fisk; D. Martinez, T. Martinez (9) and Dempsey. L—D. Martinez (6-5). HR—Scott (19), Rice (17).

Oakland ..... 000 000 100— 1 5 2
Milwaukee ..... 003 310 00x—12 13 0
Mitchell, Bair (3), Torrealba (4), Coleman (4), Glynd (7) and Williams; Slaton (6-5) and Moore. L—Mitchell (0-1).

Soviet 5 Crushes U.S.

ATLANTA, June 22 (UPI).—Sergei Belov scored 25 points last night to lead the Soviet Union to a 123-96 victory in basketball over a team of college players from the Middle West. The exhibition game was never close.

ue Rehabilitates Zatopek Nine Years of Obscurity

, June 22 (UPI).—The amazed the world 25 by winning three gold the Helsinki Olympics ed every world record k from 5,000 meters meters has emerged olitical shadows.

opek was an army ien Russia invaded kia to end the 1968 n. His outspoken crit- ie Russians soon left ed of his rank and work as a geologist , occupied with drill-

rs later, Zatopek and Dana, an Olympic mpion, have returned ne city of Prague. The n was officially rec- t week when he ap- the opening ceremony session of the Inter- ympic Committee and ion given by Premier rougal.

Winning Streak

was a legend in his g career. Like Paavo he 1920s, he was years his understanding of ethods needed for suc- ng-distance running. ears he was unbeaten eter races and had a eak of 38 races.

Today he is working in the national documentation center and his wife is happy that he does not have too important a job yet.

At age 52, Zatopek has lost none of his verve or sense of fun, although he looks older than he is. But old photographs of Zatopek producing his grimaces and contortions on the track always show him looking much older than he was.

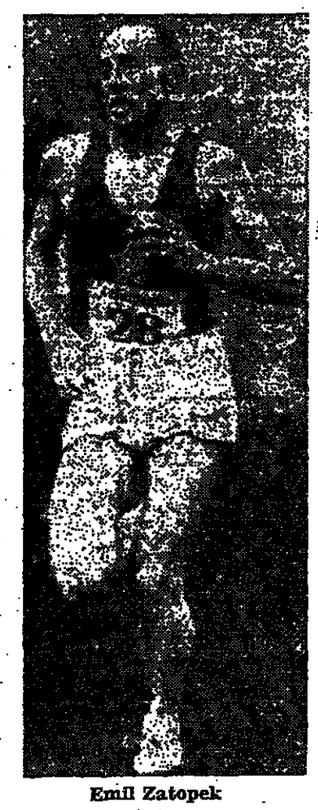
He has traveled widely and is still prepared to regale any listener with stories of those days.

A Quick Opening

Once, he said, he ran before a maharajah in India. Having had lunch just before the competition, he decided that a quick opening lap would shake off the opposition. It did so until the last three laps when first one, then two and finally three Indians came up to his shoulder and only a tremendous sprint won him the race.

He said he was baffled that it should be so close until his wife, who had been watching from the stands, explained that the Indians had joined the race in the last three laps.

Zatopek said he has no wish to become a track coach. Long-distance running, he said, had moved on too far since his day.



Emil Zatopek
In a 1958 track meet.

an Sets European Record in 10-Kilometer Walk

June 22 (AP).—Vit- of Italy set a Euro- d for the 10-kilometer the Italy-U.S.-Britain here last night, cover- distance in 41:15.5 This broke the record et by Constantine Stan a in 1973.

ully of the United e in third in 42:33.0 erican record in the

set. Ron Livers of the ates won the triple 16.71 meters, clearly ng Milan Tiff, tops in his season.

team took the first only in the pole vault, y Jessee cleared 17 feet 8 5/8 inches to win, with Doug Laz second. The U.S. team won 7 of the second night's 11 events after dominating the first day.

Other U.S. Winners

Rod Ewaliko won the javelin with 84.02 meters, George Malley won the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8:28.4, Jim McGoldrick the discus with 61.84 meters, Robert Gaines the 100-meter hurdles in 13.95 and the 1,600-meter relay quartet won in 3:05.0. The seventh victor was Tiff in the triple jump.

Britain and Italy won two events each.

Britain's Dave Black triumphed in the 5,000 meters in 13:35.5, one of the fastest times in the world this year. Mike Kearns won the 1,500 meters in 3:41.4.

Besides Visini in the 10-kilometer walk, the other Italian winner was Pietro Mennea in the 200 meters, 20.37 seconds.

Italians Triumph

Overall, the Americans beat Italy, 127-94, and Britain, 135-86. Italy beat Britain, 131-92.

In a two-team women's meet, the Americans beat Italy, 85-61. The leading U.S. performances were Brenda Morehead's 11.35-second victory in the 100-meter dash and the 1-2 placing in the long jump, with Kathy McMillan first with 6.49 meters and Jody Anderson next at 6.48.

The U.S. team faces West Germany this weekend and then meets a Soviet team in Sochi.

Enterprise Wins 2 Races in Trials

NEWPORT, R.I., June 22 (Reuters).—Enterprise scored two decisive victories over Independence yesterday in the U.S. trials for the America's Cup 12-meter yacht racing series.

Enterprise won the first race over an 11-mile course by one minute and 57 seconds and the second race by two minutes and 41 seconds.

Both races on Rhode Island Sound were sailed in the lightest winds of the series and Enterprise had a definite speed advantage in the conditions.

The results had observers wondering whether Independence had suddenly developed mechanical problems. Its skipper, Ted Hood, said he planned to pull Independence out of the water tomorrow in hopes of discovering any problems.

Canthen to Ride Again

NEW YORK, June 22 (UPI).—Steve Canthen, the nation's leading jockey, who was injured a month ago in a three-horse spill, will start riding again tomorrow at Belmont Park.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Without Sunshine

WASHINGTON.—Pity the poor Florida orange growers. They are caught in a quandary since Anita Bryant's victory against homosexual rights in Dade County. The orange growers pay Miss Bryant $100,000 a year to push Florida orange juice, a job that she has done magnificently.



Buchwald

Anita Bryant meant orange juice and orange juice meant Anita Bryant. It is this instant celebrity identification that sponsors dream of. When you speak of Bob Hope, you're supposed to think of Texaco; mention Joe Namath and people are supposed to have a vision of pantyhose. Danny Thomas goes together with Maxwell House Coffee; and, recently, when you see a picture of former Sen. Sam Ervin, it is hoped your first thought is of an American Express credit card.

* * *

The problem in Florida is that when people now see Anita Bryant on television, the first thing that comes to mind is "gay," not as in breakfast but as in "homosexual."

The Florida orange juice people are not interested in selling homosexuals. That's not their business. A majority, I would guess, are sympathetic with Miss Bryant's stand on the issue, but the trouble with fighting homosexuals is that it doesn't sell orange juice.

First of all, no one knows how many homosexuals there are in this country because, despite all the publicity, many of them have still not come out of the closet.

Secondly, there are no figures on how many of them drink orange juice. But there are presumably enough of them to hurt the sale of Florida oranges. A sudden switch to California orange juice by gay people in this country could cost the Florida orange grove owners millions of dollars.

At the same time, the Florida orange juice industry is aware that if Anita Bryant is fired there could be a backlash from the heterosexuals in this country who would boycott Florida oranges in protest.

Market surveys indicate that heterosexuals are still the largest consumers of orange juice and drink it not only for its taste but also for its vitamins and the stamina it provides them. The Florida orange industry can't afford to lose the heterosexual orange juice drinkers if they expect to stay in business.

* * *

There is a solution to the problem, which I hesitate to suggest, since I don't want to get involved in the controversy. But I will because I believe the Florida orange growers need all the help they can get.

What the Florida orange industry could do is break down its TV budget. Half of it would go to Miss Bryant to continue pushing Florida orange juice to the "straight" people, and half would go to a gay spokesperson who would appeal to the homosexual drinkers. It would mean cutting Miss Bryant's fee to $50,000 a year, so the gay person would get paid the same as she does. But at the same time, Miss Bryant would only be required to make half the number of TV commercials.

It seems to me that this would satisfy everyone. The heterosexuals would be pleased to see that Miss Bryant was still selling orange juice, and the gays would be delighted to have finally broken through on big-time television. Florida orange juice consumption would have to go up because the TV commercials would appeal to everyone, regardless of race, religion or sexual preference.

Of course, the advertising agency for the Florida orange growers would have to find a gay spokesperson who could sing as well as Miss Bryant. But that shouldn't be a problem. Many of our finest performers come from the gay community and would be happy to supplement their income by doing orange juice commercials.

I would do it myself, but unfortunately I can't carry a tune.

Vietnam Rail Link

SINGAPORE, June 22 (Reuters).—Regular two-way passenger services began this week on the railway linking Hanoi with Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), Radio Hanoi announced.

Kay, Mamie and the Eisenhower Letters

By Robert J. Donovan

VALLEY FORGE, Pa.—The family of the late Dwight D. Eisenhower, disturbed over a book and an upcoming television program which deals in part with his relationship with the late Lt. Kay Summersby, has made available to the Los Angeles Times his wartime letters to his wife, Mamie.

Lt. Summersby was Gen. Eisenhower's driver and secretary in Europe and North Africa.

The Eisenhower family is particularly outraged by a two-part television program about the hero of Normandy being prepared by ABC for showing several months hence.

The first draft of the screenplay from which the program will be filmed is in the possession of the family and many of the scenes are clearly based on Lt. Summersby's 1976 book, "Past Forgetting, My Love Affair With Dwight D. Eisenhower." She died of cancer shortly after writing it.

As will be seen, the Eisenhower letters cast doubt on a story, given currency by former President Harry S Truman before his death in 1972, that the general was planning to divorce his wife after the war and marry Lt. Summersby. While indicating a poignant attachment of Gen. Eisenhower to his wife, the letters do not clarify his overseas relationship with Lt. Summersby.

His letters to his wife are filled with expressions of love and yearning for a shared peacetime life. Time and again, over months of separation, he poured out laments of loneliness and of nostalgia for the prewar years of their marriage. He acknowledged that in the past he had been beguiled by other women but said he had never been in love with anyone but Mamie—and never would be. "You suit me to a T," he wrote from Algiers on Feb. 11, 1943.

He characteristically addressed his wife as "My Darling" or "My Sweetheart." The letters were signed "Ike" or "Your Ike." "You're the only woman I could ever live with," he wrote in a 1943 letter and subsequently remarked that Mamie filled his "thoughts and hopes for the future."

Like many couples long separated by the war, the two of them, Mrs. Eisenhower particularly, seem to have had periods of depression and irritation when mutual understanding through hurried letters was difficult. They recognized that times had changed them. But Gen. Eisenhower insisted that no "problem" separated them, only distance, and that would be overcome.

The letters told how the general wanted to bring Mrs. Eisenhower to Europe to live with him as soon as Germany had surrendered. But he kept encountering, his letters indicated, the problem of favoritism. How could a five-star general fairly bring his wife over when the soldiers in the ranks could not bring theirs?

Lt. Summersby's name appears here and there in Gen. Eisenhower's letters but offhandedly. Obviously, Army wives in Washington read stories about attractive members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps on duty at field headquarters. Evidently, Mrs. Eisenhower raised her eyebrows about it, so to speak, in some of her letters.

From Algiers on Feb. 25, 1943, Gen. Eisenhower replied to her: "I love you—don't go bothering your pretty head about WAACs etc., etc."

The Eisenhower-Summersby companionship in the field, at headquarters and on the wartime social circuit abroad also got noted in the U.S. press. Lt. Summersby, a native of County Cork, Ireland, went to Washington on some kind of rest-and-recreation arrangement in 1944, and Mrs. Eisenhower met her. Apparently, Mrs. Eisenhower was not excessively cordial. Once when Gen. Eisenhower visited Ireland after V-E Day, Mrs. Eisenhower remarked in a letter about his great interest in Ireland. He replied that her observation escaped him. He had gone there, he said, with a schedule "that would kill a horse."

The 319 Eisenhower letters will be published early next year by Doubleday in a book titled "Letters to Mamie," edited by their son, Brig. Gen. John Eisenhower, who lives here in Valley Forge.

The first draft of the ABC screenplay by Melville Shavelson starts right out with the scene that affronted the Eisenhower family, which means, specifically, John Eisenhower, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, the late general's brother and president emeritus of Johns Hopkins University, and David Eisenhower, John's son, the husband of Julie Nixon. Mamie, now 80, still lives on the Eisenhower farm in Gettysburg, Pa., and presumably is less than amused by the thought of a dramatization of the Kay Summersby story on television.

The first scene of the screenplay is the White House in 1952. President Truman is at his desk, reading a letter, when his military aide, Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, enters. In a sequence that would have taken Truman's associates aback, Vaughan pours whiskey in the Oval Office and addresses the president as "Harry."

The letter Truman is reading is one that may or may not have existed. A so-far futile search for it has frustrated doubting scholars. Supposedly, it is about Gen. Eisenhower and Lt. Summersby, and the tale concerning it was told in the last years of his life by Truman to Merle Miller, who then quoted the former president in his own book, "Plain Speaking: An Oral Biography of Harry S Truman."

This was the story Truman told:

After the war, Gen. Eisenhower wrote to Gen. George Marshall, Army chief of staff, and said he wanted to return home so he could divorce Mamie and marry Kay. Gen. Marshall, according to Truman, replied to Gen. Eisenhower in a stinging letter that he would "bust" him out of the Army if he ever did such a thing.

Not wishing to leave the correspondence in the Eisenhower file at the Pentagon, Truman said, he retrieved the Eisenhower-Marshall letters and destroyed them.

Dr. Forest Pogue, the biographer of Gen. Marshall, said in a telephone interview from his home in Arlington, Va., that no such correspondence is among the general's papers.

In the draft preface of "Letters to Mamie," John Eisenhower writes:

"The allegation in Merle Miller's 'Plain Speaking,' that Gen. Eisenhower wrote a somehow 'lost' letter to Gen. Marshall telling of intentions to divorce his wife, is exposed by these [Gen. Eisenhower's] letters, to my mind at least, to be the egregious falsehood that it was. There is no evidence that divorce ever seriously crossed dad's mind, even in the loneliest moments across the Atlantic."

Several passages in the letters seemingly support John Eisenhower's contention, like the line in the letter of Oct. 30, 1942, written from London, in which Gen. Eisenhower said: "Your love and our own son have been my greatest gift from life, and on your birthday I wish that my powers of expression were such as to make you understand thoroughly, clearly and for always I've never wanted any other wife—you're mine, and for that reason I've been luckier than any other man." In fairness, of course, this antedated the time when Gen. Eisenhower saw much of Lt. Summersby.

On the other hand, Gen. Eisenhower's letters about trying to bring Mrs. Eisenhower to Europe to live with him after the war do not square with the story about his writing Gen. Marshall that he wanted to return home at that point to divorce her.

If the opening scene in the ABC program affronted members of the Eisenhower family, a sequence soon afterward infuriated them, although it is expected that the sequence will be eliminated. The action occurs at an Army base after news of the bombing of Pearl Harbor has arrived. Gen. Eisenhower and Mamie are together. He speculates on whether he will go overseas or get a desk job in Washington.

He says: "Generals die in bed."

Mamie says: "So did our marriage, Ike. So did our marriage."

John Eisenhower said that ABC had bought the rights to the Summersby book and was seeking to buy the rights to "Letters to Mamie," "trying to get us associated with the program." The decision to make the letters available to the Los Angeles Times instead, he explained, was made by himself as executor of his father's estate with the approval of his son, David, and Dr. Eisenhower.

For whatever bearing they may have on the truth of the Eisenhower-Summersby relationship, the Eisenhower letters are totally at variance in tone, spirit and language with the Summersby book, which depicts an ardent but unconsummated love between the general and the woman lieutenant.

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: Jackie Gleason Has Face Lifted

Jackie Gleason's doctor said in Miami that the comedian has had his face lifted because his eyelids drooped so he couldn't read the scripts. "The operations weren't cosmetic; they were more reconstructive," Dr. Bernard Halperin said. "He needed the operations for his career." He said that Gleason underwent two plastic surgery operations over a 4 1/2-hour period Tuesday. The comedian was said to be in good condition, but full recuperation could take months. Gleason's face-lift cost between $3,000 and $4,000, a hospital source said.



Jackie Gleason . . . before the

* * *

With a chorus of girls chanting "Dick's got a-peel," comedian Dick Shawn tossed his hat into New York's mayoral race Tuesday. Shawn, declaring that it's time to vote "a real comic" into office, pledged to change the city's image from the Big Apple to the Big Banana, the fruit of "honesty and purity." "The Big Apple's got worms in it," he said.

* * *

Frances Liddy, wife of Gordon Liddy, said she is hoping that the Watergate burglar will be paroled next month when he becomes eligible. But, meanwhile, she is convinced that his imprisonment since 1973 has helped their marriage. Mrs. Liddy, who lives in a Washington suburb and teaches sixth-grade mathematics to support the couple's five children, said, "There's nothing like putting a table down between two people who are in love and have been married for a long time and saying you can't kiss, you can't even hold hands. You either fall apart or you strengthen the relationship. In our case, despite the iron bars, or in some ways because of them, our relationship has been strengthened."

* * *

Billy Carter, brother of President Carter, has finally been elected to office. But there was little speculation about the birth of a political dynasty as the two-time loser for mayor of Plains, Ga., presided over a meeting of the newly formed Plains Merchants Association. As one of the first orders of business, the representatives of 39 Plains-area businesses voted unanimously to turn down a promoter's bid to hold an outdoor concert in the President's hometown July 4.

* * *

Tourists traveling along Highway 75 between the U.S. border and Winnipeg, Manitoba, may soon be subject to "arrests" ... sentenced to a night in a ... hotel, dinner and a tour ... city. Winnipeg police an... Junior Chamber of Commer... cooperating in the ploy t... cars with U.S. plates next ... One carload of tourists w... "arrested" per week.

* * *

Groucho Marx has bee... charged from a Los Angele... pital after eight days of rec... tion from hip surgery. Ma... was taken home by his c... vator, Nat Perrin. Marx ... went surgery June 12 wi... artificial hip joint slipped ... place.

* * *

Little Orphan Annie, wh... from the funny pages t... Broadway stage, is now i... York State Supreme Cou... least her representatives ar... authors of the Broadway h... sical got a restraining ... against a department stor... a clothing manufacturer b... them from promoting c... with likenesses of Little O... Annie and her dog Sandy... authors contend that the f... are "symbols relating to 'A... and are protected by righ... tained from the Chicago T... and the New York Daily ... Syndicate. The authors c... that the store, Bonwit Telle... the manufacturer, Bow Ag... were "exploiting the succ... the show."

—SAMUEL JUST...

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